

Every sample was tested before issued to see if it was well mixed. In cross-examination by this witness, Dr. Scott said if the child had not had the powder it might have lived for weeks or months, and he declared that the powders were unsuitable for children as they stood generally. Mr. J. A. Lycett, registered medical practitioner, said that the preparation of the respective drugs, according to what he had been informed by Mr. Reade, would be an aperient medicine for a child of the age of the deceased. He considered the powder a good aperient, and not in any way dangerous to a child in ordinary health. Any aperient to a child in such condition as the deceased would be very dangerous. He thought the only mistake was in treating the child without advice, and that Dr. Scott was wrong in condemning the powders generally. Eventually, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from tubercular disease of the mesenteric glands, accelerated by a powder containing elements of an unsafe character, and that such powder was administered without any knowledge of its nature. The jury added that in their opinion it was dangerous to purchase and administer what might be called patent medicines without due advice from a medical practitioner.

Poisoning by Noxious Gas.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Golden Bruce, a labourer in the employ of Messrs. Spencer, Chapman & Co., chemical-manufacturers, of Silvertown, who died under circumstances reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of last week, was resumed on August 23. Evidence was given by a labourer who worked with deceased, who said that on his complaining of feeling ill while working the foreman bad told him he was shamming, and sent him off. The Coroner said the company had neglected to carry out the regulations of the Home Office, and must take the consequences. The responsible party was the foreman, but the evidence was not sufficient to render him culpably responsible. The jury returned a verdict that the man died from inhaling a noxious gas, and added that great negligence had been shown by the firm in not having proper ventilation to the tower. They were further of opinion that respirators ought to have been used in accordance with the Factory Act.

The Sale of Poisons.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court, on August 27, Dora Vincent Cowper, a middle-aged lady, was charged with attempted suicide. The evidence was that in consequence of a communication from Mr. Davies, chemist, of 45 Craven Road, Paddington, at whose shop she had endeavoured to purchase some chlorodyne, a police-constable followed her, and as her conduct appeared very strange took her to the police-station. On her way she threw a bottle containing pure carbolic acid over a bridge, and at the station told the doctor that she intended to commit suicide. As her mind seemed disordered, the Magistrate ordered her to be detained till her friends had been communicated with.

An inquest was held at Devonport on August 21, concerning the death of Alfred Betts, chief writer in the Dockyard Reserve, who committed suicide by taking rat-poison. John William Blanchard Swainson, chemist, of Albert Road, said deceased came to his shop on July 23 and asked for six pennyworth of Battle's vermin-powder for the Dockyard Reserve. After putting the usual questions the powder was supplied. Deceased did not wish to give his name as he said the powder was for the Dockyard Reserve, but witness insisted upon this being supplied according to the regulations. The packet of powder which deceased purchased would have contained about 3 grs. of strychnine. It was labelled "Poison," and every necessary precaution was taken. Evidence was also given showing that deceased had been depressed of late and had extra work to do in connection with the naval manœuvres. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst in an unsound state of mind.

A woman named Fanny Witney, aged 57, who was said to be addicted to habits of intemperance, bought four pennyworth (six dr. chms) of laudanum from Mr. Slack, chemist, 42 Walmer Road, Notting Hill, saying she wanted it for a jous pony. She and her husband had both bought gin from him before. The purchase was reported in minute at an inquest held on the woman last week, when it appeared that she had gone to the house of a friend in Notting Hill, had some steak and tea with her, and after-

wards some gin, and then had gone to a b. should not be down, when she appears to have poisoned here. laudanum.

Surgeons Overdose Themselves.

A retired surgeon from Nottingham, named Edward Croft Sykes, who was visiting Brighton, died there last week from an overdose of chlorodyne. He was taking that medicine for a cough, and, being short-sighted, it is supposed he poured out too much.

Mr. Samuel Simpson Dunn, surgeon, of Warboys, Huntingdonshire, died on August 25, from an overdose of laudanum. He had been suffering from an internal disease, and was in the habit of taking opiates to relieve pain. He took an overdose, and discovered the mistake himself. Mr. Annals, a local chemist, was sent for, and everything possible was done to save him, but he expired about nine hours after he had called attention to his condition.

Chemists and Wine-licences.

An off-licence to sell wine has been granted to Mr. S. F. Wardley, chemist, High Street, Tonbridge. In reply to the chairman, Mr. Wardley said he only intended to sell tonic wines.

At Brighton Brewster Sessions on August 22, wine-licences were granted to Mr. Wm. John White, chemist and druggist, 4 London Road, Brighton; Mr. Wm. Robert Wheeler, chemist and druggist, 77 King's Road, Brighton; and to Mr. Samuel Fisk, chemist and druggist, 10 St. James' Street, Brighton.

Wine-licences have also been granted to Mr. Dunsart, manager of the Sussex Drug-stores, London Road, Hastings, and Messrs. Squires & Heaton, chemists and druggists, Robertson Street, Hastings.

At Scarborough Brewster Sessions last week, Mr. Shaw, chemist and druggist, St. Nicholas Street, applied for a licence to sell medicated wines. The Bench asked applicant's solicitor (Mr. Hart) whether medicated wines were the ordinary wines sold by ordinary wine-sellers, and Mr. Hart replied that the wines were not ordinary wines. He wished the Bench to understand that there was no law for the licence to sell medicated wines as such, but a wine-licence. If the applicant desired to sell ordinary wines he would be quite within his right in doing so under this licence. Mr. Whittaker (a justice): Then we have no power? Mr. Hart: You have very limited power, sir. Mr. Shaw was placed in the witness-box, and in reply to the Bench stated that when he said medicated he meant something that contained medicine or was to be used for medicinal purposes. Mr. Hart: There is a wine known as Coleman's meat extract of wine: are these wines not very strengthening? Mr. Shaw: Yes; they are prescribed by a number of medical men, for what purpose is best known to the profession itself. (Laughter.) Alderman Champley: Can the two ingredients be taken separately? Mr. Shaw: Not in a mixed condition; but, if distilled, of course they could. The Mayor: Do most chemists sell this wine? Mr. Shaw: Yes, most chemists, and up to recently every chemist. The Mayor: You have carried your business on for many years without this licence. Did you sell this kind of wine? Mr. Shaw: Until last year, your Worship. The Mayor: I see—until it was stopped. Mr. Shaw explained that up to three years ago every chemist sold these wines, under the impression that it was not necessary to go to the magistrates for a licence. Then they had a notice from Somerset House, showing that, as the wines contained a certain amount of alcohol, it was necessary to have a magistrate's licence for the sale of them. Alderman Champley asked if it was not a fact that many medical men made their prescriptions according to fashion; and Mr. Hart replied, amid much laughter, that there was a medical gentleman on the Bench who would no doubt explain better than he could. The licence was granted, as was also a similar application made by Mr. Hart on behalf of Taylor's Drug Company, 7 South Street, Scarborough.

At the Brewster Sessions, held at Cockermouth, on Monday, Mr. R. F. Brown, chemist, Station Street, Cockermouth, made application for a wine-licence, which was granted. A similar application, on behalf of Mr. Walter Stanley Scott, chemist, Market Place, successor to Messrs. Cooper Brothers, was adjourned to September 24.

Born Brewster Sessions, on August 27, Mr. Burton applied for a licence, on behalf of Edward Marston and Edgar Lee, executors under the will of the late R. Marston, chemist, 27 and 29 Bridge Street, Runcorn. Mr. Burton said the applicants wished to sell a certain medicated wine, for which they had been offered the sole agency for that district. After the applicants' manager, Mr. G. W. P. Simpson, had given evidence, Mr. G. W. Allen said he opposed the application, on behalf of William Hughes, a confectioner, whose shop is next door to that of the applicants. He held an off wine-licence, and there were plenty of facilities in the neighbourhood for obtaining wine. As, however, the applicants said they only wished to sell medicated wine, he should not press the objection. Mr. Burton said they gave no undertaking on that point. All he could say was that the present intention was to sell medicated wine only. The Chairman said the notice of application was faulty. They could not grant the licence to two persons. Mr. Burton: Would your Worships grant the licence to one of the executors only—viz., Mr. Marston. The Chairman: The notice says "we," and we cannot grant a licence to two persons. Mr. Burton: I submit that your Worships can. No one would be misled if the Court granted the licence to one of the executors only. The Chairman: We do not express any opinion about that. We say that the notice is faulty. I think the matter had better be left over until the adjourned sessions. The matter was adjourned accordingly.

At Coleford (Glos.), on August 28, a wine licence was granted to Mr. J. W. Porter, of the Drug Stores, Coleford.

Awkward for Jones.

At the Southwark Police Court on August 24, David B. Jones (52), of 8 Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, chemist and druggist, and Thomas Sullivan, porter, of Drury Lane, were charged with breaking and entering No. 127½ Waterloo Road, with intent to steal therefrom goods belonging to Mr. George Walters, managing director of the Waterloo Medical Drug Company. About half-past eleven on Thursday night Police-constable 404 L was going along his beat in the Waterloo Road when he was stopped by the prosecutor, who pointed to the chemist's shop and asked him to go in, and if he found any men in there to take them into custody. He pushed the door open, and saw the two prisoners standing at the counter, and on asking them what they were doing there Jones, who was drunk, said, "I live here, and my friend has come to see me home." The constable then took both men to the station, and when charged Jones said, pointing to Sullivan, "He knew I slept there and that I had a key, and he came home with me." Sullivan said, "I met Jones accidentally, and seeing that he was drunk accompanied him home. On arriving at the chemist's shop Jones tried to open the door with a latch-key, but was unable to do so. He then gave the key to me, and I opened the door, and we both went in. The constable followed and took us to the station." Prosecutor was called, but did not answer. The constable having stated that nothing was missing, Mr. Fenwick discharged the prisoners.

The Decadence of Cheapside.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, the humourist, is responsible for the subjoined statement, which, however, is no joke this time. We take it from *To-day*:—It may be difficult to believe that Cheapside—bnsy, bustling Cheapside—is less flourishing than it was, but it is a fact that with some few exceptions the retail men in Cheapside are having a hard time of it. Rents continue to be put up, but the trade of the street does not justify it. One of the oldest businesses in London, dating back to the fifteenth century, is that of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., the chemists. They have, and have had for many years, a large shop in Cheapside. Their drugs are of the best, and their name is known to all. Their lease is about to expire; a higher rent is demanded if there is to be renewal, and they do not see their way to give it. With the Stores selling drugs at cost-price, druggists cannot pay Cheapside rents. In another part of Cheapside another almost equally well-known business, supposed by outsiders to be "coining money," is in desperate plight; a third, representing another trade always associated with Cheapside, and trading under a well-known name, is being worked at a loss. Without going farther, here we have three houses, each

engaged in a trade associated with Cheapside, of old standing, well managed, paralysed by the enormous rents and shifting trade. And as it is with these old houses, so, in lesser degree, it is with most of the younger ones in the same street. Some of them are doing well, but they are the exceptions. Cheapside has fallen upon evil times. The landlord and the Stores, exorbitant rents and cutting prices, have steadily narrowed the margin of profit, until now, in many cases, it has well nigh disappeared.

Munificent Bequests.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allan, of Bournemouth, who died some months ago, has left the whole of her fortune, amounting to 104,000*l.*, to various hospitals and medical charities. The National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, the London Hospital, and the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest each gets a legacy of 10,000*l.*, and, in addition, are residual legatees after payment of sums varying from 5,000*l.* to 1,000*l.* to sundry other charities.

A Chicago Exhibit in Dispute.

On Tuesday, in the City of London Court, the litigation in the case of *Davies, Turner & Co. v. Lever Brothers (Limited)*, reported some weeks ago, came to an end. The claim was made by the plaintiffs, the well-known carriers, of Lime Street, E.C., for the sum of 21*l.* odd, the sum incurred by them for the defendants, of Upper Thames Street, E.C., in conveying their fancy-soap exhibit from the Chicago Exhibition to London on their instruction. It will be remembered that when the suit was last before the Court the plaintiffs' representative explained that they entered into a contract with the defendants to take out and bring back their exhibit of fancy and toilet soaps which was to be on view in the Chicago Exhibition. They took the soap out, and they had brought it back; but the defendants had refused to pay an extra charge which had to be made in consequence of the American railway companies raising their tariff on all goods for the Exhibition. It was no fault of the plaintiffs that the extra amount had to be paid, and therefore they thought they ought not to suffer. The defendants said they made a contract for a given sum, and the plaintiffs could not ask them to pay something extra just because the American railway companies had broken faith with the plaintiffs and the other carriers. Mr. Commissioner Kerr adjourned the case, pointing out that the onus of proving the case was on the plaintiffs, who could not prove their case without producing the contract which the defendants entered into, and which it was said was in America. Neither of the parties appeared on Tuesday when the case was called, and it was consequently struck out.

Entertaining the Y.M.C.A.

Last week the members of the Dartford Y.M.C.A. were entertained at East Hill Hall, on the invitation of Mr. S. M. Burroughs, who, in consequence of absence from England, was represented by Mr. A. Searl, F.C.S., manager of the works of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

A Curious Explosion

At a wholesale druggist's in the City last week, a peculiar explosion took place. Whilst one of the hands was packing nitrito-of-amyl capsules into boxes, one of them burst without any apparent reason and immediately afterwards several others followed suit. The wool in which they were packed was, of course, moistened with the liquid resulting from the bursting of the glass capsules. This was thrown down a grating, which was just over another room and happened to find its way into a barrel which had contained potassium chlorate, and was not quite empty. Directly the amyl nitrite touched the chlorate the whole took fire and the barrel gave out flames to a height of 6 or 7 feet from the ground. Fortunately plenty of water was at hand, and no damage resulted.

Students on the Gaze.

On Tuesday the students of the Newington College of Pharmacy visited the science collection of the South Kensington Museum, and were conducted through the galleries by Mr. Frederick Davis, who explained the various points of interest to pharmaceutical students. The hotan section, especially the models representing the nat

orders and the diagrams portraying cross-fertilisation by insects, attracted much attention. In the chemical section the model of the sulphuric-acid works, and in the physical department the measurement of mass and the hydraulic press, were the principal attractions.

Robbery of Eucalyptus Oil.

This case, in which George Smith and Alfred Rose were indicted for having received eucalyptus oil knowing it to have been stolen from Mr. Drysdale's warehouse, was concluded at the County of London Sessions on August 29. The circumstances were reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 28 and August 18. Evidence showed that Rose attempted to sell some of the oil at a price much less than its real value, and that later on both prisoners were offering it at less than one-third of the wholesale price. About a quarter of the stolen oil was found in possession of the man to whom they had sold it. Both prisoners were found guilty, and, as previous convictions for similar offences were proved against them, each was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

The Fly-paper Order.

At the Mansion House on Wednesday, William Trontz (36), yard foreman, Emile Trontz (35), his brother, agent, Alexander Joseph (43), agent, and George Charles Frühling (45), professor of languages, were charged on remand, before Alderman Sir Stuart Knill, with conspiring together to obtain and obtaining by false pretences fly-papers of the value of 60*l.* odd from Messrs. Tunbridge & Wright, of Reading, and towelling worth 40*l.* from Messrs. Reid & Co., of Dunfermline, with intent to defraud. The circumstances of the case have been reported. At this hearing two fresh charges were gone into. The prisoners reserved their defence, and Sir Stuart Knill committed them for trial at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, bail being refused.

Poisoning by Strychnia.

An inquest was held on August 27, at Newington, on the body of Henry Clifford, of Walworth, who died on August 25 from poisoning. Evidence showed that deceased had been to a smoking-concert the previous night, and had called on Mr. Robert Lyle, chemist, of Walworth Road, about 9 o'clock. Mr. Lyle invited him inside, and they sat talking for some time, after which deceased left. Next day Mr. Lyle heard of his death, and on looking over his poison-case found a bottle of solution of strychnine had disappeared. Medical evidence showed death to be the result of strychnine-poisoning, and an open verdict was returned.

Using a Dead Man's Name.

At the Shoreditch Tabernacle an inquiry was held, on August 29, concerning the death of Agnes James, aged one year and eight months, the daughter of a postman. The mother deposed that on August 24 she sent a little girl to "Dr. Williams's shop" for a 1*½**l.* Steadman's teething-powder. The girl returned with a pink powder, which was given to the baby. About two hours later the child was seized with a convulsive fit, and death ensued next morning. Medical evidence showed that death was due to convulsions produced by the calomel contained in the powder. The instructions on the packet produced said that only half a packet was to be given to a child under three years of age, while the mother had given the whole of the powder. Minnie Hardy, wife of a herbalist, of Hoxton Street, then stated that on Friday afternoon she was asked by a little girl for a "1*½**l.* powder," and gave her one labelled "Dr. Williams's Child's Blessing." There were full instructions on the packet, and the powders were made from a prescription of her father's. He was a qualified chemist, and had been dead several years. She further stated that her husband had been with her father several years, but had not passed his examination. The Coroner remarked that Mr. Williams's name was still on the chemists' register, and that it ought to be removed. Harry Hardy, husband of the last witness, stated that he was not practising as a chemist. His premises were called "Williams's Drug-stores." He at first denied that the name "Dr. Williams" was on the premises at all, but he admitted at last that it did appear on the lamp outside the shop. Eventually, the jury returned a

verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and recommended that in future such powders should not be sold to young children.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

At the annual general meeting of the above Association, held a few days since, it was resolved that the Brighton chemists' annual excursion should be to Rye and Winchelsea on September 11. The party will be joined at Winchelsea by Mr. Martindale. The election of officers for the ensuing session resulted as follows:—President, Mr. W. H. Gibson; Vice-President, Mr. Padwick; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. W. Savage; Treasurer, Mr. J. Gwatkin; Committee, Messrs. H. Barton, Caton, Blacklock, Costerton, Guy, Hardcastle, Histed, Smithson, Williamson, Yates.

Threatening a Director.

At Marlborough Street, George Mason, of Clifton Gardens, Bayswater, the inventor of Mason's "O. K. Sauce" and Mason's extract of beef, was summoned before Mr. Newton, by Frederick Walton, of Charing Cross Road, managing director of Frederick Walton's Linoleum Company (Limited) and a director of Mason & Co. (Limited), for threatening him. The defendant was at one time also a director of the latter company, but his connection with it ceased about two years ago. Since that time he had frequently asked him for a balance-sheet of the company, in order that he might dispose of some shares which he held. He always referred him to his solicitor. On returning home on August 17, he found the defendant awaiting him. Mr. Mason put his hand on his shoulder, and said, "Are you going to give me that balance-sheet?" He replied that by the advice of his solicitor he must refuse to do so. He left the house to get away from the defendant, but Mr. Mason followed him out, forced his way into a cab with him, in which he was about to drive away, and, shaking his fist in his face, exclaimed, "If you don't give me that balance-sheet I will shoot you, if I have to hang for it." Eventually the cab stopped in Leicester Square. By the advice of a constable the defendant then went away. Mr. Mason, who made his defence on oath, said that he had 2,000*l.* worth of shares, which were mortgaged for 500*l.* He had applied repeatedly to Mr. Walton for information which would enable him to realise on those shares, and had always met with a refusal. He absolutely denied having used any threats towards Mr. Walton. Mr. Newton ordered Mr. Mason to find one surety in 10*l.* to be of good behaviour for three months. Mr. Mason said he had nobody present to become surety for him. Mr. Newton allowed him until Saturday to find a responsible person.

A Chemist and his Horse.

At the Bilston Police Court on August 27, John Mapson, chemist, High Street, was charged with cruelty to a horse in not supplying it with sufficient food and water. It was stated that the animal was found lying in a field which contained but very little grass. Both its knees were cut and bleeding, and one eye was burst. It was nothing but a heap of bones, and ate ravenously at some hay offered it. On visiting the field some time afterwards the horse was found to be dead. Other evidence showed the horse to be in a good condition when defendant bought it, and a veterinary surgeon stated that the digestive organs were very weak. The evidence tendered for the defence was that the horse had been fed properly. The Magistrate considered that the horse had not been properly treated, and a fine of 2*l.* and costs was imposed.

Assault and Apology.

At the Droitwich Police Court, the Magistrate heard a case in which a summons for assault had been taken out by Mr. Stephan Harris, High Street, chemist, against Mr. James Hulse Humphreys, Tagwell-road, and a cross-summons had been taken out by Mr. Humphreys against Mr. Harris. Mr. Hobson (who appeared on behalf of Mr. Humphreys) said that the cause of these informations was a misunderstanding between two gentlemen who had hitherto been the best of friends. If Mr. Humphreys in the excitement of the moment had done Mr. Harris an injury, he was exceedingly sorry and wished to tender sincere expressions of regret, and hoped Mr. Harris would accept such apology in the spirit

in which it was offered. Mr. Gabb said on behalf of his client, Mr. Harris, that the assault upon the latter was of so serious a character that it left his client no option but to take the action he had done. On Mr. Humphreys expressing his willingness to pay the costs of the summonses, the Magistrate allowed both to be withdrawn.

Scotch News.

Sudden Death of a Chemist.

On Friday afternoon, last week, James Hawkins, druggist, in charge of the chemist's shop in Scouringburn, Dundee, occupied by Mr. David McKay, was discovered lying unconscious on the floor there between one and two o'clock. Dr. Chisholm Clark was called in, and he ordered Hawkins to be removed to the Infirmary. This was done, and he died within an hour or two.

Glasgow Public-health Expenses.

The annual financial statement of the Glasgow Police Commissioners just issued shows that for analyses made under the Food and Drugs Act in Glasgow last year fees amounting to 169*l.* were paid, and 27*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* as fees to counsel and clerk in prosecution for sale of acetic acid as malt vinegar. The salary of the medical officer of health for the city is 1,000*l.*, of his assistant 400*l.*, and of the chief sanitary inspector 450*l.* Belvidere Fever Hospital cost the city last year 23,847*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, the small-pox hospital 1,809*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and the fever hospital in Parliamentary Road 10,385*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Medicines and medical appliances used in the Belvidere hospital cost 973*l.*, and in the Parliamentary Road hospital 334*l.* The salary of the dispenser in Belvidere is 130*l.* per annum, and in the smaller hospital in Parliamentary Road 35*l.* per annum.

French Pharmaceutical News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

A PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS is announced to take place at Chalon-sur-Saône on October 18, under the auspices of the Association of Pharmacists of the Saône and Loire Department. The principal object of the Congress is to discuss the proposed new pharmacy law and such useful modifications as it may be possible to introduce into it.

PENAL SERVITUDE for life was the sentence passed last Monday on the youth named Hintrie who, on the evening of May 8 last, murdered the lady manager of M. Giraud fils' perfumery dépôt in the Rue Etienne Marcel, Paris. This eighteen-year-old murderer had been employed in several pharmacies, from all of which he was dismissed on account of his tendency for petty thieving.

FRENCH PHARMACY LAW.—At Clermont Ferrand Police Court, a Dr. Madeuf was recently prosecuted for having been absent for two days from a pharmacy he owns at Mont Dore. This case was dismissed; but the doctor's assistant who attended to the pharmacy in the absence of his principal was fined 50 francs. French law stipulates that the proprietor of a pharmacy must be a fully-qualified pharmacist, and that only such a one may take charge of the *officine*. In the case in question the locum-tenens was a man with twenty years' pharmaceutical experience. The defendant alleged that the prosecution had been instituted against him by the authorities on account of his advanced republican and free-thinking tendencies. It appears also that he had made himself unpleasantly conspicuous by a campaign against the pharmacies kept by Sisters of Mercy in his district.

THE THERAPEUTIC ACTION OF FERRUGINOUS PRODUCTS.—At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, last week, Dr. Germain See gave an address on this topic. "The greater part of the iron in such preparations," said he, "is absorbed by patients in the form of organic compounds

of iron, in the molecules of which the metal is so completely fixed that it is not affected by ferrocyanide of potassium or by sulphuret of ammonia, though these agents are the most delicate tests for its detection." He went on to say that whatever may be the quantity absorbed, even if the doses have been multiplied, after the Hamburger, Muller, Gottlieb, or other methods, it is very rare that a trace of as much as a milligramme even, can be discovered in more than a litre of liquid excretion. This, Dr. Germain See adds, proves, as Bunge and Kobert have stated, that inorganic iron "is not absorbed by the stomachal glands." Iron which has passed through the stomach is precipitated again in the intestines, and is given off in the form of sulphide of iron with the solid excretions. Consequently, he comes to the conclusion that iron taken in the form of medicine is found in the intestines, but especially in the "cellular coats of the intestines," though it may also be traced in the bile and the liver.

A NATIONAL LABORATORY.—In consequence of the increasing importance of the Paris Municipal Laboratory, it is reported that a group of French members of Parliament intend to introduce a Bill to give this institution a national character. This laboratory dates only as far back as 1881, when it was organised at the instance of the Paris Municipal Council. At present it numbers a staff of 100 employés, which includes chemists, inspectors, clerks, &c. The inspectors are constantly on the watch for the discovery of fraud, while the others devote their time principally to chemical analyses. The chemical work concerns only the city of Paris, but in some respects it interests the State generally. For instance, it exercises a control over the high-taxed products passing through the city octroi, from which the Government draws a considerable revenue. The control of inflammable articles in theatres, &c., also comes within its province, and the Paris tribunals constantly have recourse to it for analyses. The laboratory, moreover, inspects alimentary products supplied to schools and public establishments, and various departments of State have at different times sought its aid for the analysis of drugs and pharmaceutical supplies which are put up for competition. The War Department has of late organised a special laboratory of its own. The Municipal Laboratory further extends its sphere of usefulness to the inspection of mineral waters, which bring a large revenue to the State here; while wines and explosives have also occupied a large share of its attention. These are the principal reasons in favour of a National Laboratory in France, and its formation should be facilitated by the fact that the Municipal Laboratory of Paris pays its own way; beyond which, it is said to cause large sums of money—in the way of inland dues—to flow into the coffers of both the city and the State that would otherwise be filched by petty fraud.

ADVERTISING must always strike the "intelligent foreigner" as being conducted on different lines in France as compared with England. This is in no case more noticeable than in the matter of billposters, which have of late years reached a degree of beauty and excellence here, quite unexcelled elsewhere. The prices are high for such advertisements, but to quote the opinion of a well-known art-critic, "they strike the eye as pleasantly as a bouquet of flowers"; and it is not surprising to learn that there is quite a trade done amongst amateurs in the purchase and sale of these posters. It must be admitted, however, that pharmacy and the allied crafts do not particularly shine by the artistic nature of the way their wares are announced, though the subject-matter of some of the advertisements in question is not without interest. Thus, cyclists are informed that So-and-So's "quinquina" mixed with syrup and seltzer water is the most comforting of appetisers. A bear, feeding its cub with sterilised milk from a bottle, does not convey an altogether pleasant impression as an advertisement for children's milk; neither does an appeal to middle-aged rakes to regenerate themselves with Mr. Quack's syrup. "Pélagine" is the name of a specific against sea-sickness, which they who run may read and learn is a tried and certain remedy "sold by all the principal pharmacists of France," and kept by one in particular. An apparatus for sterilising water and milk is offered for sale for the moderate sums of 1.50*fr.* or 2*fr.*, according to size. The annihilation of microbes is guaranteed, and it has the approval of the

Academy of Medicine. An apparatus of a similar nature seems especially destined for new-born infants, and the illustration shows a benevolent doctor introducing the article to the happy mother. In this way soap, liquorice-powder, cocoa, chocolate, meat-extracts, liquorice, congh-drops, aperients, &c., and not omitting the "hygiene des dames," adorn the kiosques and boardings of the City of Light.

Foreign and Colonial News.

NO DUELLING ALLOWED—A student of pharmacy at the University of Königsberg, Prussia, has been sent down on account of his participation in a duel. This decision of the Senate of the University has been posted up on the "black board" in the University Hall.

ONTARIO PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.—At the last annual meeting the Council decided to reduce the annual members' subscription by two dollars, and at the same time to no longer supply an official journal. The proceedings of the Council will in future be published in pamphlet form, as the Council deemed it unwise to subsidise any journal. The *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* has hitherto been the official organ.

AMERICAN WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The four-storey building occupied by the Mansfield Drug Company of Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A., has been destroyed by fire. The blaze started among the chemicals and oils in the rear of the building, and spread so rapidly that the firemen soon lost control of it, although every engine in the city was brought to the scene. The loss is estimated at \$400,000, nearly covered by insurance.

HOW TO STOP CUTTING.—The Indiana State Pharmaceutical Association at its last annual meeting passed a resolution to the effect that all members should hereafter refuse to buy from houses who supply directly or otherwise either physicians' houses or cutting-stores. It seems doubtful if they will be able to carry the resolution into effect. Similar motions have been carried in other States, but in hardly any cases has much effect been produced.

NOT A SAFE MAN.—Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, U.S.A., late of "safe" medicine fame, and who acquired a somewhat unenviable notoriety within the last year or so in connection with his financial affairs, has broken out in a new place. According to the *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter*, this patent-medicine hero has gained additional notoriety by an escapade at Monte Carlo, where he "played a system," losing all his ready cash and over \$10,000 realised by pawning the diamonds borrowed from the wife of a former employé of his at Rochester. The employé must have had a fat berth to be able to indulge his better half in the luxury of 2,000l. worth of diamonds.

PHARMACY IN AUSTRIA—How difficult it is to set up in business as a pharmacist in countries where the exercise of the craft is State regulated is shown by the following announcement, which appears in the Austrian papers, and which indicates the usual conditions required of applicants (fully-qualified pharmacists, be it understood) for the right to start a chemist's shop:—A decree having been issued authorising the establishment of a pharmacy in the town of Gaming, applicants are invited to address their solicitations (on stamped paper) to the Imperial authorities of the district, accompanied by the following documents: (1) Certificate of birth or baptism; (2) certificate of domicile or nationality; (3) diploma of *Magister Pharmacie*; (4) certificate showing that the applicant has been engaged in practical pharmacy for the period prescribed by law; (5) testimonials; (6) certificates of University degrees held by the applicant in addition to the pharmaceutical diploma and references to literary works or papers on pharmaceutical subjects published by him; (7) certificate showing him to be possessed of the means for establishing a pharmacy. The authorities select their man out of all the applicants at their own sweet will, the unsuccessful ones being allowed to exercise their calling as assistants until the time arrives (which it practically never does in the case of the less-favourably situated) when their application shall meet with favourable consideration.

Australasian News.

THE following information concerning Australasian pharmaceutical affairs is based upon information contained in the July issue of the *Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published in Melbourne:—

ACETIC-ACID MAKING IN QUEENSLAND.—Elliott Brothers, (Limited) are now making acetic acid from acetate of sodium at their works in Brisbane, Queensland, the duties on the imported acetic acid, acetate of sodium, and sulphuric acid favouring this procedure.

THE SOAP-BUSINESS IN N. ZEALAND.—The New Zealand business of J. Kitchen & Son and Apollo Company (Limited), candle and soap makers, has been bought by the New Zealand Candle Company (Limited), and the first-named firm's extensive works at Wellington are now in process of demolition. Mr. J. H. Kitchen, the late manager, is leaving for England, where he is going to act as buyer on behalf of Messrs. Kitchen & Son's other Australian branches.

THE N.S. WALES CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION AND THEIR MEETING-PLACE.—Mr. Pinbey, the Registrar of the N.S. Wales Pharmacy Board, has had his way in his opposition to the use of the Board-room for the monthly meeting of the chemists' assistants, the Under-Secretary to the Treasury, after some correspondence, having decided that "the premises cannot be used for any purposes other than those for which they are ostensibly required."

THE PERFUME INDUSTRY.—On June 8, Mr. J. Bosisto delivered a lecture on "Perfume Plants," at the Horticultural Gardens, Melbourne. He dealt almost exclusively with the processes of distillation and maceration, and stated his belief that a large and profitable field was open for the cultivation of lavender, rose, geranium, rue, fennel, and pennyroyal. The London market would absorb any quantity. A suggestion for overcoming Excise difficulties was, that when not in use, the worm and other essential parts of the still might be stored at the nearest police-station. To carry this out would probably necessitate fresh legislation.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL KING LOG OF N.S. WALES.—Dr. McKay, President of the Medical Board of N.S. Wales, is *ex-officio* also President of the Pharmacy Board. But the doctor's state of health has been so poor these last two years that he has not been able to attend the pharmaceutical meetings at all, and has, in fact, become a *Roi fainéant*, under whose inert incubus the pharmacists are chafing without the expectation of being able to rid themselves of the burden. Unfortunately, it would require an alteration in the law to reform the mode of electing a President of the Pharmacy Board. The best that can be hoped for is that the new pharmacy law will provide for the election by the chemists themselves of a President of their Board.

PHARMACY AND AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.—Federation is again in the air, and the Australasian papers have been busy comparing the main points of Sir George Dibbs' outline scheme with those of the project adopted by the Federal Conference which met in 1890 at the instigation of Sir Harry Parkes. The last-named scheme provided for a central government to deal with certain definite branches of public business, everything not specifically allotted to the National Government (pharmacy included) being left under the control of the respective colonial Parliaments. It was pointed out at the time that this would make it virtually impossible to secure a uniform pharmacy and poisons law throughout all the colonies, for even if identical Bills were brought before five or six different Parliaments they would be considerably modified in different ways by the various assemblies. Under Sir George Dibbs's scheme, on the other hand, everything that is not specially placed under the control of the very subordinate local governments would be controlled by the Central Parliament. The effect of this would be that until the Central Parliament dealt with the subject the laws previously in existence in each colony would remain in force. Further, when the Central Parliament devoted its attention to pharmacy laws each colony would be represented by its own members, and it is practically certain that the resulting legal provisions would be a compromise between the different interests and opinions.

Legal Reports.

MINERAL-WATER BOTTLES AND THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

At the Sheffield Police Court, on August 23, the Sheffield Bottling Company were charged on two summonses with unlawfully selling two bottles of hop-bitters to which a false trade-mark had been applied, and with selling one bottle under similar circumstances. The proceedings were instituted by the Yorkshire Mineral-water Manufacturers' Association (Limited), of Leeds, who were represented by Mr. Warren. Mr. Warren said that the institution which he represented was organised to restore to the original owners bottles that might be inadvertently or otherwise collected by persons to whom they did not belong, and the defendant was a member of that association, or rather the company was, but he was the manager. On August 3 Mr. Tooke, the secretary of the association, purchased the three bottles which formed the subject of the prosecution in High Street, Sheffield. Two of the bottles bore the name of Robert Spill, of Upper Street, Phillips Road, Sheffield, and the other bore the name of the Cromwell Brewery. All three contained hop-bitters bottled by the defendant. He contended that the defendant could not be ignorant of the fact that he was doing wrong, because he had been called as a witness in a somewhat similar case, which was heard in that court in 1889.

After Mr. Tooke had given evidence Mr. Warren referred to the Act, and quoted the case of *Wood v. Burgess*, to show that the application of a false name to the cover of goods, including bottles, was an offence.

The Stipendiary said the difficulty in the case was whether in the face of the label which the defendant put upon the bottles any reasonable man could be deceived. The label stated what the contents were and by whom they were bottled. The name stamped on the bottles did not seem to apply to the contents.

Mr. Warren contended that the false trade description was the name stamped on the bottles. If a man put his name on a bottle any other person using that bottle without his authority was committing an offence within the section.

Mr. Fairburn, for the defence, said the prosecution was an attempt, and not an honest attempt, on the part of the association, not to protect Mr. Spills and his trade-mark, but to get the fees of 1*l.* and 2*l.* per dozen charged by the exchange. He contended that the names on the bottles were not trade descriptions. The labels alone were the trade-marks, and they alone indicated the nature and contents of the bottles. Mr. Joseph Summers, manager of the defendant company, in the course of his evidence, said hop-bitters were a very different thing to mineral waters, and the bottles were entirely different.

The Stipendiary, in giving judgment, said the names on the bottles might refer to the maker of the bottles for all the public might know. All the bottles were labelled with a conspicuous label, and it seemed to him the predominant description on the bottles. It would have been different if the labels were not so clear. Therefore he had come to the conclusion that there had been no false trade description, and the summonses would be dismissed, with costs. In reply to Mr. Warren, the Stipendiary said he would grant leave to appeal.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN CHEMICAL-WORKS.

MESSRS. DAN DAWSON (LIMITED), chemical-manufacturers, were summoned at Huddersfield Petty Sessions, on August 22, for having employed a young person during prohibited hours on Sunday, July 8. The case was taken under the 21st section of the Factory and Workshops Act, and it was stated that the person in question was employed from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M. For the defence, evidence was called to prove that the manager was told that the lad's age was 18 years, and that directly he learned the contrary he had him stopped. The Bench thought the case was proved, and imposed a fine of 20*s.* and costs.

ILLEGAL SALE OF SHEEP-DIP.

At the Gloucester County Court, on August 28, before Judge Ellicott, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, who were represented by Mr. R. E. Vaughan Williams (barrister), sued William O. Davis, who was said to be trading in Northgate Street, Gloucester, as a chemist, under the style of Davis & Co., to recover three penalties of 5*l.* each, for alleged offences under the Pharmacy Act. Defendant (who was represented by Mr. W. Langley-Smith) was stated to have kept open a shop for the retailing, dispensing, and compounding of poisons, he not being on the list kept by the Society of registered chemists.

An agent of the Society said he purchased a quantity of Cooper's sheep-dip, which contained enough arsenic to kill 100 people.

Mr. Langley-Smith admitted that an offence had been committed, but urged that the full penalties should not be inflicted.

His Honour gave judgment against the defendant for 15*l.* and costs.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re WALTER PATTINSON CARR, Berwick-on-Tweed, Chemist.

THE above debtor presented himself for public examination at the Newcastle Bankruptcy Court, on Monday last, before Mr. Registrar Ingledew, but nothing further of importance transpired, and the debtor was finally allowed to pass.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

Dunn, S. S., and Rennie, W., under the style of Dunn & Rennie, King's Heath, surgeons and medical practitioners.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Bazley, John, Leominster, veterinary surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

Boye, Henry, Jewry Street, E.C., and Woodford, E., chemical-merchant and agent.

Trade Notes.

WE are asked to state that the failure of Mr. Henry Boyce, lately announced in the *London Gazette*, in no way affects the firm of Boyce Brothers, who continue their business at 16 Jewry Street as hitherto.

MESSRS. MARRIOTT & Co. intimate that the London agency for their Lilly Baby Comforters has been given up, and they request that in future wholesale and shipping orders shall be sent direct to them at Hastings.

A BRITISH traveller in the southern part of Mexico has introduced the tea-tabloids in that portion of the earth. Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. have just received a letter from him, dated Chiapas, July 27, in which he comments upon the excellence of the tabloids, and states that his high opinion of them was shared by his fellow-travellers. The native Mexicans also appreciate the tabloids, though they are not generally a tea-drinking nation. The pocket medicine-chest the traveller carried was also much admired in the towns of Vera Cruz and San Juan Bautista.

THE PROFESSOR ABROAD—First passenger: "Who is that man drinking from that rusty mug chained to the water-cooler?" Second passenger: "That is Professor De Science, author of 'Disease in the Communion Cup.'"

COUNTER-IRRITATION.—IV.

ON the dispensing-counter was a sack, in the sack was a cat, in the cat was an energetic drachm of Scheele. The cat did not want to remain on the dispensing-counter, it preferred to work out its internal problems on the floor, or, at any rate, at a distance from the errand-boy, who was throttling it with tender solicitude. Its other object in life—and it was concentrating a great deal of object into a brief space of life—was to reduce the surface of the errand-boy to the monotonous dead-level that distinguishes latter-day civilisation.

As it gave its last gasp he dropped it on the floor, and, turning away a sensitive nose, remarked, "Oh, lor', pussy dear, 'ow your breath *do* smell!"

"Bitt'ralmondsh!" said a gentleman in evening dress, with his tie hanging down his back. "G'ev'ning, ole mansh, bitt'ralmondsh!" Balancing himself in the middle of the shop, with hat on back of head and hands in pockets, he tried to assume an air of owlish omniscience, and, failing dismally, leered with hot red eyes at the surrounding earthquake. The counter seemed more under the influence of gravity than anything else near, so he made a step forward and grasped its astral double. I was just in time to save him and help him to a chair. Thence he became oracular.

He knew everything about bitter almonds and prussic acid; a bitter almond was concentrated prussic acid with a brown skin. A medical student told him so when he was quite a little hoy, so he knew it was true. At the mention of his childhood the whole bearing of the man changed, tender memories of his old country home flitted before his softening eyes, and he pathetically implored his mother to wake and call him early, because he was to be Queen of the May. Then he started to tell me about a boy who stood on a burning deck, but stopped short to apologise. He explained that he often fell into poetry unconsciously, like Silas Wegg, or a drng-store. He had been working very hard that day, with intervals for irrigation, and lobster mayonnaise had disagreed with him. The genus and species of irrigation was whisky—Johnny Jameson—and he wanted a strong pick-me-up—a kind of Irish wake. He was tired of feeling like a one-legged man playing football with two balls and four goals. He wished to return to the normal; he was satiated with the abnormal—it was too various. Then he laughed long and loudly at a muddy patch on his shoe, and reproved it sternly.

Also he would change what he called his mind, and substitute a seidlitz powder for the proposed pick-me-up. Now, what I don't know about getting drunk and getting sober isn't worth knowing, and I rather resented that seidlitz. He was immovable; so I mixed an extra-strong one, the sort we keep for policemen, vestrymen, and ten-pound householders, and he drank and was satisfied. Indeed he grew hilarious, and twitted me on the unnecessary things I had in the shop—the carboys, the specie-jars, and the fountain.

The fountain, a large ornamental one, was particularly absurd. What on earth did a self-respecting chemist (*hic*) want with a Crystal Palace Westminster Aquarium combination in the middle of his shop? He protested against such incongruities with all the force of his mental avoirdupois; also he protested with all the force of his physical avoirdupois, and the result was a loud crash and a snapped water-pipe squirting aloft and boring a hole in the ceiling. Ten good gallons of water started bravely on a voyage of discovery, seeking rest and finding none, and half a score of anxious gold fish flopped wildly in search of the Unattainable.

Serene above the watery wreck stood the sportive one, and merrily he laughed until the local policeman tapped him on the shoulder and asked his name and address. Then he tried to borrow half-a-crown from me to square the man in blue.

FEVER REMINISCENCES.

By A WORTHINGITE.

OH, the unholy mixtures that were swallowed willingly—compounds of eucalyptus, and camphor, and menthol, and chloroform, and spirit of wine—to avoid the fever! Oh, the odour of camphor! Sanctity which enveloped everyone, from the dirty little urchin with a bit in the corner of the rag which served as his handkerchief to the old gentleman who rubbed his nose with it thrice a day, until everyone he met—from microbe to dearest friend—was thankful to get to windward of him. There was a perfect epidemic of spotted lockets and pendants—due to the fever. Then everyone started telling you that it—the fever, not the camphor—was due to the draics. At once there was a rush for disinfectants, and the camphor was flavoured with carbolic. There were nearly as many nurses on the boardings as there were in the streets, and they were all washing their hands. Also, each wore at least three red crosses, without which, none was genuine.

Suddenly it was borne on the townsfolk that it was the water, and simultaneously the town was placarded with diagrammatic representations of filters. The water, phenomenally black and filled with minute organisms which spoke whole libraries for the inventive genius of the artist, was fondly supposed to follow certain little arrows through about two hundred yards of tortuous by-ways. Talking about water, it was very alarming to note the sudden increase in bacteriological knowledge which flooded the town.

I met Jones one morning. "The *bacillus typhosus*," said he, "reproduces itself in enormous numbers without the slightest provocation. Sixteen million—" There I stopped him to inquire about the weather. Up came Smith. "Did you know," he inquired, "that the bacill—" Jones looked at him severely and we left. We pulled Jackson up at the *bacillus* to explain that the "c" is not hard, which discouraged the man, who is sober and respectable. Johnson started at the details, but we turned the conversation to a discussion on clause 19. The prevailing opinion appeared to be that the much-discussed organism in question was a violent scarlet (with blue, green, or other spots, according to fancy), minute in proportion to its capabilities when aroused, having a nudged legs (minimum), and with a killing-power at sight at thirty yards.

About this time strong committees, whose discussions partook of a slightly discriminating, not to say critical, character, sat on the members of the local powers. Suspensory jurisdiction, or an enforced course of the unboiled waters, were hinted at, but an unreasonable want of reciprocity on the part of the authorities—a decision which aroused considerable discontent—nullified the arrangements of the committees aforesaid.

Outside our confines the records long after the fever was dead were positively comic. The ticket-collector at Waterloo looked with compassion on you when he saw your destination. There was—Allah be obeyed!—an extraordinary mortality in the families of commercials, whose bereavements kept them away at funerals for six months. And, oh, for the news brought to us of the condition of our borough from Fleet Street! Did not those wonderful evening papers inform us that we had midnight burials, and black flags flying in the streets? Then we had cremations. This appeared to be the acme of morbidity, and for six months we had no particularly interesting news of our calamity. But our old friend wasn't dead. He came home again from Chicago in his best clothes. We had had daily cremations in a field near the railway, and for months the enterprising directors of the company had run special trains to view the funeral pyre!

It was not the false, however, that was most apparent. It was a sad enough time in all conscience. There was solemn truth in the crowded hospital, and ghastly realism in the oft-used hearse and the empty shells one saw at nightfall in the deserted streets.

IN BAD COMPANY.—Pupil: "Why does the avoirdupois system have no scruples?" Professor Redder: "Because, my boy, it's used to weigh coal and ice."

Antwerp International Exhibition.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

THE CONGO STATE BUILDING.



N my last article I commenced my description of the Belgian Section by an account of the Brussels Commercial Museum. Before passing on to individual Belgian firms, I will therefore finish my notes of the exhibits which owe their presence here to national, as distinguished from private, effort.

The products relating to the Independent State of the

Congo may almost wholly be grouped under this heading, for of the nine hundred odd exhibits displayed within the walls of the Congo State Pavilion less than two hundred have been sent in by private firms. All the others are shown by the State itself, by its officials under its auspices, or by religious, scientific, and other non-commercial organisations.

The Independent Congo State is familiar, by name at any rate, to all newspaper readers. Its endless frontier difficulties with the European nations that have grabbed the surrounding wildernesses, and the seemingly interminable succession of treaties resulting from those disputes, form a standing item in the daily journals, although the merits of the squabbles are intelligible only to a few geographical and political experts. Roughly speaking, the Congo State occupies the core of the Dark Continent, the great Congo river flowing almost through its centre. How much there is of the State the King of the Belgians, its sovereign, himself probably does not know within a few thousand square miles or so; but the area of the country is somewhere between sixty-six and eighty times that of Belgium itself, and the State is estimated (by the merest guesswork) to contain some twenty millions of blacks, a large proportion of whom, like the good Ben Adhem in Leigh Hunt's poem, are distinguished for their ardent love of their fellow-men—roasted, with manioc and palm-oil sauce. The shape of the Congo State is somewhat like a duck's head, the bill pointing towards the Atlantic, and having at its extremity Banana, the only seaport of the State of any importance. The back of the duck's head is all timber—the great, dank, dripping, tangled forest through which Stanley had to cut his way inch by inch on his expedition for the relief of Emin. The face and neck, also, are very imperfectly explored, and practically without European population, save for a few whites at the trading and administrative stations along the Congo river. On the bill are settled the bulk of the eight hundred Belgians and two hundred Europeans of other nationalities that form the white population of the State. There the Belgian, Dutch, French, and Portuguese traders have their factories, and thence are shipped the miscellaneous products that are gradually making the Congo State a formidable competitor of other tropical countries in the European market.

PHILANTHROPY AND DIVIDENDS.

The State owes its existence primarily to the wave of philanthropic enthusiasm for the abolition of the slave-trade horrors, and the desire for solving the geographical and ethnological mysteries of the Dark Continent, that lay hold of Europe some eighteen years ago. In 1876 the King of the Belgians, who took an ardent, if somewhat amateurish, interest in that movement, caused an international conference to be convoked at Brussels, from which sprang the International African Association, formed with the object of establishing—first along the coast, and gradually further

and further in the interior of Africa—scientific stations, supplied with provisions, medicines, and other requisites, which should serve as a basis for the operations of the disinterested explorers who were to kill the slave-traffic and drag into daylight the hidden mysteries of Africa. Just while this scheme was getting into fair working-order, Stanley emerged at the mouth of the Congo from the expedition of which the tracing of the course of that great river was the accidental result. The news of the immense natural wealth of the country, which the traveller brought with him grafted the desire for commercial expansion upon the philanthropic ardour of some of the originators of the African Association, and that body merged into the Committee of Exploration of the Upper Congo—a title possessing rather too much of the old John Company flavour to be wholly consistent with Livingstonian philanthropy. Three years later the Exploration Committee, having in the meantime secured over 1,000 treaties of sovereignty from native chiefs, was again transmogrified into the International Congo Association, and from that body, in 1885, emerged the present Congo State, under the personal sovereignty of the King of the Belgians, with a flag, an embryo army, a national debt, a customs tariff, and all the other attributes of a civilised nation. Leopold II, by a will which has been made public, has bequeathed the State—lock, stock, and barrel—to the Belgian nation, who may thus one day find themselves, if the Fates are propitious, the proprietors of a very big white elephant (if that is not too loud an Hibernicism in this connection) in the way of a colonial empire.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Coffee, indiarubber, palm-oil, ivory, and palm-nuts are the principal articles of export from the Congo State, the total value of the produce brought into European trade from the dominion being now about 500,000*l.* a year, of which about two-fifths is the produce of the country itself, the rest being transhipped from the neighbouring French and Portuguese possessions.

Specimens of all these products, and many others, abound in the handsome bright-coloured building near the *Musée des Beaux Arts*, which is the exhibition-headquarters of this singular State. The leading colour of the outside of the building is a pale yellow, set off by red-brown horizontal stripes. At the back of the building the eye gratefully rests upon a sunny spot of greenery and a small lake, beyond which the Congo negroes—of which eighty have been brought over to make a Belgian holiday, and impress the Anversois with the reality of the great African appanage of their king—inhabit, for a few hours every day, a reproduction of one of their native villages. The entrances to the Congo Pavilion are surmounted—one can hardly say adorned—by monstrous native idols, and from its roof floats the Congo banner—latest addition to the flags of nations—a golden star on a deep-blue field.

In the vestibule of the building is a fine display of furniture, made (chiefly in Belgium) from brown and yellow Congolese woods, warranting the belief that in a few years' time, when the railway which is now in course of construction shall have been completed, and the great waterways of the country have been made more navigable, Antwerp will become one of the chief markets for valuable cabinet-woods. Stanley, Schweinfurth, and other travellers have written with a genuine enthusiasm of the sylvan wealth of the Congo regions, and it is not too much to assume that, as the great wood-producing countries of the world are deforested, the Congo State will be one of the principal regions to supply the deficiency.

The Banana district of the State sends a trophy of giant-elephants' tusks, and close by it the walls of the building are hung with sculptures on ivory, executed by native workmen

taught by Europeans, and evincing great adaptability, if no original genius, on the part of the sculptors.

Specimens of European vegetables grown in the district of Matadi are also exhibited here.

DRUGS.

I naturally commenced my inspection of the raw products of the State by looking for drugs. Strange to say, with the exception of three samples of kola-nuts, one from Boma (dried) and two from Léopoldville (green and in pod), I found none. The kolas appeared to be of excellent quality, and in time a considerable trade in this article may be created. Nor is there any doubt that by degrees many medicinal substances now hidden, unknown and inaccessible, in the silent heart of the great Congo forests will find their way into Western materia medica, but that time has not yet come. There are, it is true, a few native drugs in the collection (exhibited here) made by Professor Laurent in

MM. Claessens point out that the value of copal may be estimated by its power to produce, when properly melted and incorporated with linseed oil in true proportions and a workmanlike manner, a varnish possessing in the greatest possible degree the following properties:—Close adherence to the surface of the body varnished with it, hardness, brilliancy, freedom from scaling, absence of colour, greasiness, or dulness, faculty of resistance to sudden changes of temperature, and the power to impart to the varnished object the same shining appearance as if it were covered with glass. When copal was first introduced from the Congo region, the firm made several experiments to ascertain the relative value of the samples which were forwarded to them from the upper district of that river to those of the commercial copals of other parts of Africa, with the result that the Congo copal was shown to possess an extraordinary hardness, an average fusing-point of 140–150° C., and a melting-point of from 220–230° C. The following



THE CONGO STATE PAVILION.

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a copy of "The Travel of exploration undertaken by that French pharmaceutical Congo region a few years ago; but prepared by the firm of Es yet by their native names only,

The palm for thoroughness do not yet appear to have provisions must be a degree of thoroughness. But if & BLACKWELL (LIMIT) pharmaceutical interest among all pickles and other can be a good deal that will attract the lonely camp of man of the pharmacist among the produce of Arab slaves, the tanning-barks, and the copals.

COPAL.

Copal gum is one of the most important articles of export from the Congo State, and a not inconsiderable fraction of the revenues of the country is derived from the export duties of 8.25f. per 100 kilos. on red and 1.50f. per 100 kilos. on white (inferior) copal, which were imposed upon the commodity two years ago, as soon as the trade became important enough to attract the hawk-like official eye, always keenly sensitive to something taxable. Two Belgian firms have excellent copal-exhibits in the Congo Section, both showing the valuable resin in handsome pyramidal show-cases, in which full advantage is taken of the property of the red—amber—and straw-coloured varieties to make an attractive display. The handsomer and larger show of the two is that of CLAESSENS FRÈRES & CIE., of Antwerp, whose exhibition consists of a large needle-shaped wooden case, glass lined, varnished with a preparation of Congolese copal, and filled with specimens of different varieties of the gum. At the base of the needle is a circular showcase, also containing specimens, and at each of the corners a flask of copal.

table shows the average melting-points of some of the chief varnish gums of commerce:—

	Deg. C.
Amber	315-318
Anime-resin from Zanzibar	230-235
" " Madagascar	230-235
" " Demerara	225-230
Red copal resin from Angola	220-230
Yellow " " Benguela	225-245
Copal resin from Sierra Leone	180-185
Hard Manila copal	190-205
Kauri gum (New Zealand)	190-240
Congo copal	225-245

At present the total exportation of copal gum, both fossil and from the living trees which are to be found in abundance in the Upper Congo, is insignificant compared with the yield—averaging 8,000 tons a year—of New Zealand Kauri gum, and of the excellent varnish-resins obtained in the Dutch-Indian colonies and brought to market in Amsterdam and Rotterdam; but in the course of time Antwerp is likely to run London and Liverpool pretty close as a centre of importation of this important commodity.

M. EUGÈNE DE KEYN, 27 Rue aux Choux, Brussels, also has a handsome exhibit of Congolese copal gums. M. de Keyn is also interested in the Congo in other ways, inasmuch as he carries on business as a manufacturing chemist and wholesale druggist, and supplies the Administration of the Congo State with many of its requirements in this branch.

IVORY.

Ivory is an even more important article of exportation from the Congo than copal, and takes the first place so far as value is concerned, 156,000*l.* worth of this commodity having left the State in the course of the last fiscal year. Before 1888 no ivory worth speaking of came into commerce from the Congo region. In that year about 6 tons were exported, in 1889 46 tons, in 1892 116 tons, and last year no less than 220 tons. This enormous increase is principally due to the scouring of the outlying portions of the State by exploring expeditions, and may be expected to continue for some years, unless, indeed, some grave military disaster should overtake the small bands of chartered adventurers that are carrying the starry banner of the State from the Atlantic seaboard to the great African lakes, and from the Soudan to the confines of the Zambesi. Meanwhile, the enterprising

That ivory should have been selected as the material for this artistic effort is a curious commentary upon Stanley's well-known dictum that not a pound of ivory comes to market which is not red with the blood of the kinsmen of the negro slaves captured to convey it to the coast.

COCOA, RUBBER, AND PALM OIL.

A few other native products—cocoa, coffee, indiarubber, and palm oil—must be briefly referred to. All are represented among the exhibits. The cultivation of the cocoa-tree has been taken in hand at various stations under the auspices of the State, and coffee is also being planted at Léopoldville, Bangala, and Basoko, seed having been procured from Liberia and San Thomé. Unfortunately, the districts which are believed to be most suitable for plantations of this kind have at present no easy outlet to the sea, navigation on the Congo river being rendered almost impos-



VIEW IN "OLD ANTWERP."

Antwerp merchants have established periodical ivory-auctions in their city, which are beginning to compete seriously with the great London sales, and are already attracting buyers from all parts of the world. The London dealers, however, may be thankful that the competition is no worse, for if ever the Congo State falls into French hands—and France has the right of pre-emption in case the King of the Belgians should place his costly hobby on sale or Belgium decline to accept the responsibility of an African Empire—the competition in colonial produce which is now beginning will no doubt be greatly intensified. It would not, indeed, be so very surprising, if at the great International Exhibition which is to be held in Paris in 1900 the Congo State of to-day should occupy one of the biggest among the French colonial buildings.

Besides the giant tusks already referred to, the exhibits of "ivory and animal spoils" include a reproduction, on ivory, by a native artist, of the signatures of the twenty-five delegates to the Anti-Slavery Conference of Brussels in 1876.

sible by a succession of falls between the upper stations and the shipping-ports. The Congo Government are now building a railway past this unnavigable section, and when that road is completed planting operations will be commenced on a large scale. Wild coffee-trees are found all through the northern portions of the State.

Indiarubber, of which the exports amount to about 450 tons a year, nearly all of which goes to Holland, is represented by about twenty different exhibits. Most of them hail from the northern tributaries of the Congo. There is an export-tax of 40*f.* per 100 kilos. on this article, in addition to which natives are required to give a tithe of one-eighth of the quantity gathered in crown lands to the State, while Europeans may pay an additional tax of 25*c.* per kilo. in lieu of the tithe. The rubber is shown in the form of small balls, round or pear-shaped, and ranging from a dirty black to a dull-red colour.

The oil-palm (*Elais guineensis*) is found wild in every part

of the State; in fact, one of the most striking features of the flora of the country is its remarkable uniformity, in spite of the enormous area covered by the State. The produce of the palm helps to make Belgium the great soap, candle, and oil manufacturing country it is, and accounts, to a large extent, for the fine exhibits of such firms as DE ROUBAIN, OEDENKOVEN & CIE., of Antwerp, who show manufactures of palm oil and palm kernels in all their forms.

BRITISH EXPORTS TO THE CONGO.

Although Britain does not import much from the Congo, she sends thither merchandise of greater value than any other country, barring Belgium. In 1892, out of 227,168*l.* worth of goods purchased by the Congo State, the United Kingdom supplied 64,677*l.* Tools, metal goods, ironmongery, cottons, and—last, but not least—tinned provisions are the leading British exports to the Congo. No British firm exhibits directly in the Independent State Pavilion, but several are represented through their Belgian agents.

The exhibits of European firms shipping goods to the Congo are scarcely calculated to increase one's admiration for modern methods of colonial expansion. In the first place, this part of the building literally bristles with arms and ammunition, and reeks with alcohol. The Congo State offers a splendid field of trade for manufacturers of gunpowder and guns. Some of the exhibition cases of the colonial outfitters are half-filled with rifles, revolvers, and other arms of the latest patterns, but the bulk of the gun-trade consists in antiquated flint-lock muskets and other sweepings of the European arsenals which are shot into Africa by thousands.

As a set-off against the havoc which may be wrought by so much war material, there is no lack of surgical instruments and dressings for wounds. KALCKER-WIELEMAN, 104 Bd. du Hainaut, Brussels, has a fine show of these goods, among which antiseptic salicylic gauze, lock-stoppered bottles of smelling-salts, inhalers, and all kinds of antiseptic dressings are prominent. MAIGNEN, of London, the filter-manufacturer, exhibits in this same case his "Filtre Rapide," in a variety made in enamelled tin, specially designed for explorers.

The principal pharmaceutical exhibit in the Congo Section is that of CH. DELACRE & CIE., of Brussels, who hold the appointment of contractors for pharmaceutical goods to the Congo State and the Congo Railway Company. Medicine-chests are a leading feature in this exhibit, no less than seven of them being shown. A very compact and well-designed chest is the "Pharmacie Stanley," while the "Pharmacie du Congo, No. 2" is a more easily portable and simpler apparatus. Barronghs, Wellcome & Co. (who are represented in Belgium by the firm of Delacre) show in this case one of their "Livingstone" medicine chests, along with a copy of "The Traveller's ABC and Medical Guide." A French pharmaceutical guide for travellers has been specially prepared by the firm of Delacre.

The palm for thoroughness in the department of preserved provisions must be awarded to an English firm—that of CROSSE & BLACKWELL (LIMITED), Soho Square, London—whose pickles and other canned goods have, no doubt, cheered the lonely camp of many a Belgian expeditionary force in search of Arab slave-dealers or "rebellious" natives. Unfortunately, the goods are by no means well displayed.

One of the numerous spirit-dealers, GUSTAVE DEYMANN-DRUART, 120 Rue Royale Ste. Marie, Brussels, has had the happy thought to show his "hygienic African Congo liqueur"—which he states to be a spirituous extract of medicinal plants growing on the borders of the Congo river—by means of life-size models of two negroes, represented in the act of carrying the precious liquid along an African road. A male figure walks in front carrying a case of the liqueur on his shoulder, and looking wistfully at a sign-post indicating a distance of 2,200 kilometres to Stanley Falls Station. A woman, his companion, has dropped the box she is carrying, and is represented in the act of picking up a bottle. The group is exceedingly well executed, and affords a pleasing change from the contemplation of the everlasting rows of commonplace and unimaginative showcases. Delicacies like the "Congo liqueur," however, are not for the natives, whose alcoholic cravings are assuaged, if not slaked, by some 200,000 gallons of potato-spirits and gin drawn yearly from Belgium and Holland. I believe that there is a clause in the original agreement preceding the establishment of the

Congo State which prohibits the sale of spirits to the natives, but, if it exists and is maintained, it would follow that the thousand whites in the country consume an average



DELACRE & CIE.'S EXHIBIT IN THE CONGO PAVILION.

daily ration of liquor of $\frac{3}{4}$ -gallon a head—a libation much exceeding even the legendary allowance of the famous Mynheer van Dunck.

But if on the one hand there is abundant evidence that in the Congo State "civilisation does get for'ard, sometimes upon powder-cart"—gin-bottle in hand—it must be confessed that the various societies for the suppression of slavery are also busy. The Belgian Society of their own have a building of that name adjoining the Congo Pavilion, and in the Pavilion itself (next to a huge exhibit of guns) missionary societies show the result of their efforts in teaching the natives handicrafts. A printing-press, worked by four French-speaking Congo negroes, turns out some very fair work in a corner of the building, and an association, apparently formed for educating abandoned African children, solicits the visitors' obliterated postage-stamps for the purpose of procuring funds wherewith to feed these unfortunates.

In short, under Belgian rule, the Congolese in many respects appear to be cared for with as much solicitude and success as the happy natives of Borriobola-gha (on the left bank of the Niger), for whose sake Mrs. Wittittterly neglected her own olive-branches and drove her husband into the Bankruptcy Court.

CHLOROFORM-STAINS.—The *Medical Press* finds the following in a "prize" novel:—"After all, your story seems to bear the impress of truth, Mr. Blank; for here, look in the glass and you will see that your shirt-front is covered with curiously coloured stains, which to me have the appearance of being those of chloroform. To make sure, I will call the surgeon.' And Captain Matthewson sent an officer in search of the ship's medical man, who at once pronounced the discoloration on my shirt to be chloroform-stains."

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Editorial Comments.

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF IN OPERATION.

THE Wilson Tariff Act, or, as the official title of the measure runs, "an Act to reduce taxation, and to provide revenue for the Government and for other purposes," came into operation at midnight on Tuesday, and for the present there is an end of the much-abused M'Kinley and his works. Perhaps it is hardly fair to call the new American tariff by the name of the gentleman who fathered the original proposals in the American House of Representatives, for the Bill has been so horribly mauled, first in its passage through the lower house, and next at the hands of the Senate, that its own parent will scarcely recognise his offspring in the very questionable shape in which it now appears. Indeed, it is understood that Mr. Wilson himself disowns connection with the measure, and that it has become law without the customary Presidential blessing. After eight months of unbusinesslike shuffling and wire-pulling the American Legislature has produced a measure which apparently satisfies no one, and which seems so badly drafted as to leave room for doubt whether certain important articles, such as diamonds, are henceforth to be admitted free or subjected to a heavy duty, whether goods imported, but not taken out of bond, before the passing into law of the measure need be re-exported and brought back into the States a second time before they can be cleared at the reduced rates, and whether alcohol used for industrial purposes is really to be free of duty or not.

The new duties, as published in parallel columns with the old M'Kinley tariff in the American journals, certainly show a very general reduction; but, in the rather misplaced jubilation over the overthrow of M'Kinleyism in its acutest form, it would be well to bear in mind that the United States, even under the new law, remain an ultra-protectionist country, quite as adverse to the admission of foreign goods as, say, France or Russia, which are always held up here as the archetypes of anti-Free Trade legislation, and that, excepting in a very few special cases, it is doubtful whether the reductions will be worth anything at all to the foreign manufacturer. As a matter of fact, the average American business man is a full-blooded Protectionist, and the few who really do believe in Free Trade as we know it accept it more as an abstract idea than as a policy which they would really desire to see adopted in their own country. It may be that there actually does exist among the American people a deep and rapidly-spreading conviction in favour of unrestricted commerce with the outside world. On that point acute observers disagree; but whatever the feeling among the American masses, the Legislature appears to be so thoroughly under the influence of the huge protectionist interests of the country, that it would be little short of a marvel if the lukewarm measure just passed did not mark the boundary of tariff-revision for several years to come.

Under the circumstances, British exporters will have to resign themselves to making the best of the small mercies now extended them, and to seek consolation in the reflection that, after all, the tenacity with which the States cling to protection will prevent American manufacturers so much the longer from competing with ourselves in neutral markets. The Wilson tariff has taken a few stones out of the high wall of protection, behind which the numberless American trusts and pools exploit the nation, and a handful of manufacturers enrich themselves at the expense of sixty millions of their fellow-citizens. As luck would have it, several of these stones are marked with the names of heavy chemicals and other articles which Great Britain can produce better and more cheaply than any other country. The duties on alkali, borax, and the like, have been lowered not from any genuine conviction that to place hindrances in the way of the importation of such goods is an economic fallacy, but simply because the American glass-, soap-, and paper-making interests were stronger than the native borax and soda industries, and pressed forward with eagerness their claims to obtain cheaper raw material, while, at the same time, they fought to maintain the duties upon their manufactured products, that they might reap even larger profits than in the past.

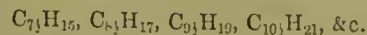
The Trusts have once more proved themselves the masters of the American nation. The notorious Sugar Trust, next to the Standard Oil Trust the most powerful organisation of its kind in the States, was entirely successful in the pressure which it brought to bear upon the Senate to prevent any change in the sugar duties inimical to its interests, and as sugar is one of the chief, if not the chief article of importation into the States, which annually draw from \$70,000,000 to \$90,000,000 worth of this commodity from abroad, the machinations of this organisation alone have resulted in the perpetuation of a system under which from \$35,000,000 to \$45,000,000 are annually drawn out of the pockets of the American people for the benefit of a handful of monopolists. The Alcohol Trust profited by the increase in the duty on alcohol from \$0.90 to \$1.10 per proof gallon to raise its prices to almost the extent of the difference in the duty, and as it is said that there is hardly any stock of alcohol left in bond in the States, the American distillers will probably be in a position to make the most of their opportunity for some time.

But though the general prospects of an improvement of trade with the States as a direct result of the revision of the Customs duties are slight, trade all round will certainly be beneficially affected by the knowledge that for good or evil the tariff-wrangle is for the present at an end. During the prolonged period of uncertainty as to the new duties, which was collateral with one of the severest trade depressions that have ever affected the United States, the stocks of merchandise in American warehouses must have fallen much below the normal level. The anticipated revival of confidence will probably manifest itself in the first place by a general laying in of supplies, and this movement must be of immediate advantage to many branches of British industry.

THE ATOMIC WEIGHT OF CARBON.

BEFORE the Chemical Section of the British Association a paper was read by Mr. J. A. Wanklyn on "New Evidence as to the Atomic Weight of Carbon," in which the author brings forward certain evidence with a view of showing that the present accepted atomic weight of carbon is incorrect, and that the number 12 now in use should be halved, making the atomic weight 6. The evidence is based on a series of determinations of the vapour-density of certain hydrocarbons

found in Russian kerosene and separated by repeated fractional distillation. The vapour-density of these hydrocarbons showed, according to Mr. Wanklyn, that the quantity of carbon in the standard volume—i.e., that volume which is occupied by 2 grammes of hydrogen at normal temperature and pressure—was not a multiple of 12, but a multiple of 6, and "that, consequently, the atomic weight is not 12, but 6, as was believed by chemists a third of a century ago." The formulae of these hydrocarbons are therefore given by the author as



The chemists present did not take kindly to the proposed change; the President and Dr. Odling in particular criticised Mr. Wanklyn's remarks very severely. Dr. Odling hinted that the liquids used for the experiments were not pure bodies, observing that an invariable boiling-point by no means always indicates that a definite single substance is being examined. He stated that until the observations of Mr. Wanklyn there were no facts, or no apparent facts, which were antagonistic to the acceptance of 12 as the atomic weight; but that there was an enormous number of facts which led up to, and, in fact, established, the accuracy of that number, and a great deal more evidence would be necessary before it was abandoned. He pointed out that, if the author had produced a chloride from the hydrocarbon in which one-fifteenth of hydrogen had been replaced by chlorine, the matter would have been different; but that it was "preposterous" to ask them to give up their well-established conclusions on such slender evidence. Mr. Wanklyn, apparently, was prepared for this condemnation, and tried to refute it, but not with very great success, at any rate as far as the meeting was concerned. He repudiated the suggestion that his liquids were mixtures, and held that the existence of the liquids he had separated established 6 as the true atomic weight. It was opposed, he said, to no known facts, and if recognised would open up a region of organic chemistry which is at present hidden from our sight. The President (Professor H. B. Dixon) summed up the discussion by remarking that he agreed with Dr. Odling's weighty words, and thought they would stick to the atomic weight of 12 in spite of Mr. Wanklyn's clear liquids. The latter, in a note to the *Chemical News*, states that, according to his view, carbon is triatomic, and has an atomic weight of 6. This embraces all the compounds which are conformable with the ordinary theory, and also explains the case of carbonic oxide, which cannot be explained by chemists who write carbon tetra-

atomic and with an atomic weight of 12. Thus, if carbon is triad, carbonic oxide is regular, $\begin{array}{c} \text{C} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{O} \end{array}$, and analogous to

nitrons oxide, $\begin{array}{c} \text{N} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{N} \end{array} \text{O}$. The reason why CH_3 is unknown Mr.

Wanklyn explains by saying that the inveterate tendency of carbon to unite with itself is the obstacle in the way of preparing the simplest compounds.

COMPANY PHARMACY IN IRELAND.

MR. BRUNNER'S intervention in the discussion concerning the Irish Pharmaceutical Council's attitude towards limited companies tends to make the dispute lively. The controversy is opened just now in consequence of the refusal of the Council to accept a certificate of four years' pharmaceutical service with a limited company. "M.P.S.I." thereupon asked in our columns if the position taken up was not illogical and absurd. If limited companies could legally carry on a pharmaceutical business, their certificates ought to be accepted; if not, they ought to be stopped. Mr.

Brunker interpolated the comment, not in the most friendly spirit, perhaps, "willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike," and described the certificate incident as a surly growl from the recesses of a kennel from a bow-wow afraid to meet another in the open. "Another M.P.S.I.," who justifies the conduct of the Council this week, virtually admits that Mr. Brunker's quotation fits the case. The Council, according to his view, is convinced that the companies are acting illegally, and, if so, their certificates are necessarily invalid, and it is the duty of the Council to reject them; if the companies do not like this, they have their remedy. But when the members urge their Council to take the initiative in the fight, it becomes the duty of the latter to first count the cost of the campaign, and "Another M.P.S.I." intimates that they have not got the needful. Mr. Hinchy suggests that the facts generally might be laid before the annual meeting of the Society on October 1, and Mr. McWalter gallantly, but not quite lucidly, endeavours to frame a declaration of war which shall be directed against some companies, and not against others. We do not quite understand this gentleman's contention that, under the Irish Act, an unqualified person may sell poisons in the shop of a qualified chemist. The prohibition against selling as well as against keeping open shop is just as definite and distinct in the Irish Acts (section 30 of the 1875 Act, and section 15 of the 1890 Act) as it is in the Act applying to Great Britain, and it may be assumed that this point will be decided in the same sense there as it has been here. The by-law under which certificates previous to examination are required in Ireland is much more explicit than that framed under the British Act, and undoubtedly gives the Council power to refuse the certificates of persons who have not been for four years in the employment of a pharmaceutical chemist, chemist and druggist, or apothecary, service with a chemist, or pharmaceutical chemist qualified under the British Act being expressly allowed. But a clause in the by-law gives the Council power to accept, in lieu of the statutory declaration required, such evidence as it shall consider satisfactory. While the doubt as to the legality of the position of limited companies remains, coupled with a possible question as to the legal validity of the by-law itself, it might be prudent on the part of the Council to avail itself in such cases of the alternative provided, and accept the certificates if they are otherwise in order.

SALA ON SALADS.

IN a "Retrospect of Covent Garden"—which forms one of the bits in the mosaic of "Things I have Seen and People I have Known"—Mr. G. A. Sala has occasion to quote a list of vegetables taken from a cookery-book of the last century, and he expresses surprise at "the large variety of vegetables, which were at the disposal of our grandfathers, but concerning which we hear, broadly speaking, very little. Take, for example, salsafies, cardoums, burnet, rocombole, tansey, borecole, chervil, monksbeard, described as a delicious salad; tragopogon, perslane, scorzonera, finocha, and 'all sorts of small saladerings.' I know scorzonera as an Italian vegetable answering to our English goat-beard, but I have not the slightest idea of what finocha, rocombole, and tragopogon may have been."

And small blame to his confession, for how many custodians of the botanical science, including the "chemist by examination," would trace off-hand the word and the thing in this eighteenth-century catalogue of "saladerings"? In most of the cases named, however, it may be said that the botanical ambiguity is more assumed than real. Salsafies—or salsafy, as we should probably spell it now—tragopogon,

and scorzonera are the closest of botanical allies. All belong to the N.O. Compositæ, and the *Tragopogon* genus embraces, in the form of *T. porrifolius*, salsafy itself as well as the yellow goat's board.

Scorzonera, another genus of the Compositæ, includes a native of Spain, *S. hispanica*, which is the plant alluded to; though in Sicily *S. deliciosa* is cultivated and is much esteemed. The name is derived from the Spanish *escorza*, a serpent, in allusion to its reputation for the cure of snake-bite, for which its cooling and soothing qualities eminently fitted it. When carefully cooked it is said to be one of the most agreeable of vegetables, and its action on the digestive functions is so beneficial as to render it a cause for regret that it should be obsolete.

Cardoums is more recognisable under its modern spelling cardoon. The plant belongs to the artichoke division of the Compositæ, *Cynara*; and the cardoon and artichoke resemble each other. A native of the Mediterranean district, it was cultivated in the garden of Holyrood Palace more than two hundred years ago, but it never met with much favour in Britain. The blanched stalks of the inner leaves are the parts used. The flowers have the property of coagulating milk. Jerusalem artichoke, it may be remarked in passing, has no genetic relation with the *Cynara Scolymus*; the affinity is solely one of flavour, and the N.O. of the Jerusalem artichoke is that of the heliotropes. Paris says:—"Jerusalem is a curious corruption of the Italian term *Gira-sole*, that is, *turn-sun* in English, or *helio trope* in Greek."

In the books burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*, N.O. Rosacæ) still carries the qualifying term salad, while its cucumber-like flavour and its use in "cool-tankard" serve to perpetuate and justify the union. Rocombole—correctly rocambole—is one of the garlies, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, introduced into Britain from Denmark at the end of the sixteenth century. It has compound bulbs, like garlic, but they are smaller. The flavour resembles that of garlic, but is more delicate. Tansey is the common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). As tansy wine, and as an ingredient in puddings and cakes, it once doubtless bore a respectable reputation; but its strong scent and bitter taste do not synchronise with the fastidious palates of the modern *gourmet*. Borecole or kale is sufficiently familiar as one of the varieties of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*) to need no further remark. Chervil really includes all the *Chærophyllyms* (N.O. Umbelliferae), but *Anthriscus cerefolium* = *Chærophyllym sativum* is the plant referred to. Miller, the gardener to the Apothecaries' Company, says:—"The leaves are frequently used in soups in winter and spring by the Dutch, who are great lovers of this herb, but whoever makes use of it should be cautious not to take the leaves of the annual myrrhis instead of this, as some of the Dutch soldiers who were in England in 1745 did, and were poisoned with it." Perslane, or purslane, has long been used as a pot-herb. The young shoots are occasionally put into salads, and the older ones were formerly pickled. The botanical source of the plant is *Portulaca oleracea*. "Finocha" is presumably an incorrect rendering of the Italian *Finochio*, a name applied to the sweet fennel of the Azores, *Feniculum dulce azoricum*, from which islands it was introduced into Italy, and there cultivated as a "sallad herb." Our northern climate proved unfavourable for its growth, and "there were not many English palates which relished it." The very short fleshy stalks constituted the part used. When blanched it was eaten with "oil, vinegar, and pepper, as a cold sallad."

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

Referring to the three cases of prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act at Birmingham reported in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* of August 18, the *Medical Press* remarks

that "a little more activity on the part of the authorities in the matter of ensuring the purity of druggists' goods would be a desirable thing. There can be no doubt that the trade, more especially in poorer quarters of the large towns, is one that lays itself open to fraudulent practices. Yet in the greater number of sanitary districts no attempt whatever is made to regulate or systematically inspect the goods sold in chemists' shops. As usually happens, the poor are the chief victims of this particularly mean form of wrong-doing." It would have been only fair on the part of our contemporary to have explained that none of the dealers implicated were registered chemists.

PTOMAIN-POISONING.

Two strange cases of poisoning have occurred within the last few weeks. The first was at Newtown Bntler, where a doctor and his family were all seized with illness after eating from a joint of lamb. Prompt treatment averted the danger, though the doctor was for some time in a precarious condition. The other case, which has excited a good deal of comment, occurred at Handsworth, and here what seemed to be an ordinary case of ptomaine-poisoning was complicated by the discovery of arsenic in the suspected food by the analysts to whom it had been handed—Drs. Mabblerley and Brevett. Further analysis, however, showed no trace of the metallic poison. The doctors' excuse for their error was that they had been unable to obtain at once any pure zinc free from arsenic, and had used ordinary granulated zinc. This excuse is not likely to be generally accepted as freeing the doctors from careless work in an inquiry of such gravity. The cases show the importance of using due care in the selection of meat and the necessity for careful storage of cooked food, seeing that in the first case symptoms of poisoning did not develop till the second day on which the meat was consumed, showing that the infection or decomposition must have taken place during the storage of the meat.

THE RUSSIAN CHEMICAL-TRADE.

In view of the—in many instances exaggerated—expectations entertained in some quarters of the effects which the Wilson tariff will have upon British trade with the States, it is worth while to consider what benefits accrued to us from the Russo-German tariff-war of 1893-94, when, during a period of eight months, Russia and Germany raised their duties against each other's products to a degree which, it was believed, would almost put a stop to commercial intercourse between the two countries. If ever Britain had a favourable opportunity of regaining lost ground in her trade with the Tsar's empire it was then, the only point in her disadvantage being that during a great part of the time the Russian ports were ice-locked. Nevertheless, it appears that German trade with Russia, at any rate in drugs and chemicals, has not suffered to the extent expected. The Council of the Berlin Drug-trade (not, we admit, an unbiassed body) report that, in spite of the increased duties, Russia had no option but to continue to purchase German fine chemicals, partly because the Russian Pharmacopœia and the Russian medicinal laws generally are framed upon the German model, and with an eye upon German-made products, partly because many of the leading chemicals supplied by Germany are not manufactured elsewhere at all, and partly because other foreign countries were unwilling to give the same easy terms of payment as Germany. Some branches of the trade, however, suffered severely, notably those of coal-tar colours and remedies, toilet-soaps, perfumes, photographic chemicals, and mineral waters, and, to some extent, Germany's loss in these trades was Britain's gain. Almost simultaneously with the Berlin Drug Council's report there has been issued from the British Foreign Office a paper on the new Russo-German treaty, which, in many respects, confirms

the German statements. With regard to pharmaceutical products, the English report states that Britain has hitherto supplied about 20 per cent. of the Russian imports of these goods; but as this denomination includes chlorate of potash and carbolic and oxalic acids, it may be supposed that the proportion of pharmaceutical preparations in the more restricted sense of the term is rather smaller. The principal advantage to English trade is likely to be rather in the machinery, metal, and Manchester goods branches than in chemicals.

Personalities.

W. F. UMNEY, Esq., M.D., has been appointed one of the district medical officers for the L.C.C. to examine the staff when necessary.

MR. JOHN PEEBLES, chemist, has been elected a member of the Kirkcaldy Town Council, in room of Councillor Aitken, resigned.

HARRY JESSOP, apprentice to Messrs. Southall, Birmingham, has obtained a first class in Practical Chemistry (Honours) at the recent examination of the Science and Art Department.

MR. G. HALE, pharmaceutical chemist, who has opened a new business at 11 The Broadway, Highbury Park, N., appeared in our list of business changes last week under the name of Mr. G. Hall.

Marriage.

BOWNAS—GREENISH.—On August 24, at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. M. A. Prickett, M.A., Francis Osborne, only son of John Bownas, of Calne, Wiltshire, to Mary Louisa Mayer, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Greenish, pharmaceutical chemist, of 20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.

TEMPLE—CORKE.—On August 23, at St. Andrew's, Biggleswade, Henry Temple, of Ticehurst, to Ellen Emily, eldest daughter of E. Corke, chemist, of Ticehurst.

WYLDE—CHALLINOR.—On August 26, at the Parish Church, Prestbury, Cheshire, by the Rev. R. E. Broughton, M.A., Samuel Roe Wyld, chemist (youngest son of the late Mr. John Wyld, pharmaceutical chemist), to Miss Alice Challinor, both of Macclesfield.

Deaths.

BROWN.—The death is announced from Rothesay, at the age of 62, of Mr. Robert Brown, chemist and druggist, and who was for many years with Dr. Rankine, of Tradeston. He had been in failing health for some time, and leaves a widow.

DODDS.—On June 18, at Dunedin, Mr. George Fawcett Dodds, chemist and druggist, late of Akaroa, N.Z. Aged 54. Mr. Dodds was a native of Gordon, Berwickshire, and served his apprenticeship at the Medical Hall, Kelso, afterwards taking over the business from the proprietor, and conducting it on his own account. He went to New Zealand in 1877, and commenced business in Port Chalmers, subsequently removing to Akaroa.

HAWKINS.—At Dundee Infirmary, on August 24, James Hawkins, chemist's assistant with Mr. D. McKay, of Scouringburn, Dundee.

CONJUGAL COURAGE.—Countryman, to dentist: "I wouldn't pay nothin' extra fer gas. Jest yank her out if it does hurt." Dentist: "You are plucky, sir. Let me see the tooth." Countryman: "Oh, 'tain't me that's got the toothache; it's my wife. She'll be here in a minute."

SHOP ETYMOLOGY.

WE have often published essays on the etymology of the drugs and medicines in common use, a study which is always attractive and instructive, the name of an article frequently condensing in itself the history of the properties of the thing. It may, perhaps, be of some corresponding interest to glance briefly at the origin of the words which designate the objects with which a chemist is surrounded daily, the utensils of his business, and the essential operations of pharmacy.

The word "shop" is traceable to the Anglo-Saxon *scoppa*, which meant a stall or a booth at a market or fair. Similar words are found in all the old Gothic languages. To the same origin belongs the word *shippen* or *shippon*, still used in some part of the country for a cowshed; but "ship" has quite a different derivation.

"Scale" has a similar history, corresponding words being found in all Scandinavian and old Teutonic languages. The Anglo-Saxon *scyll* or *scell* is the same word as we use now in the form of "shell," and it came to be used for drinking-bowls, and these bowls being employed as balances the word followed them. "Skool," the Icelandic hailing-shout (as in Longfellow's "Skool to the Northland, Skool") depends for its birth on the same bowl.

"Bottle" reaches us through *bouteille* (French), *botella* (Spanish), *buttiglia* (Italian), from the Latin *buticula*, diminutive of the Latin *butis* or *buttis*, a butt. A similar word is found in the Gothic languages (*bytte*, Anglo-Saxon; *bötte*, Danish; *butte*, German) to designate the vats, casks, butts, in which wine or other liquids were stored. "Vial" or "phial" is the Greek *phiala*, which was a shallow cup or bowl used for drinking, but originally for libations, and for cinerary urns.

"Box" has been in use in our language from Anglo-Saxon times, and comes from the name applied to the box-tree (*Buxus sempervirens*), which also occurs in Latin as *buxus*, Greek *porus*.

"Label" corresponds with the French *lambeau*, a rag, and with our *lappet*. *Lappa* was a Saxon word for a hanging slip of ribbon or such like. The word was Latinised as *labella*, and has been re-translated. It was naturally applied to the labels which were tied round the necks of bottles, and thence to those more in use now.

"Pestle and mortar" are words so peculiarly associated with the drug-trade that these cannot be passed by. "Pestle" comes through old French *pestel*, Italian *pestello*, Latin *pistillus*, diminutive of *pistrum*, the noun derived from the verb *pinsere* or *pisere*, to pound, traceable back to the Sanscrit root *pish*, to pound. The pistil of plants derived its name from its resemblance in shape to the pestle. "Mortar" comes from the Latin *mortarium*, which meant the same thing, and was related to *marculus* or *martulus*, diminutive of *marcus*, a hammer. Mortar, the material used for binding bricks or stones, was so called from its being made in a mortar.

"Counter" is from the French *comptoir*, from the Latin *computatorium*, originally the bench where merchants or bankers counted their cash.

"Shelf" is a Saxon word *scylfe*, meaning the same thing, and "desk" from the Latin *discus*, a disk, became in mediæval Latin *desca*, a table. Dish and *daïs* have the same origin.

"Window" is an Old English word, and comes to us through the Scandinavian languages. In Danish it was *vindue* from *vindje*, which means the eye of the wind. In Anglo-Saxon the words *eagdura* and *eagthyr* were employed, meaning eye-door or eye-hole.

The "customer" without whom the shop is of not much good to the owner seems to have been so named from the fact (it was a fact once) that purchasers made a practice or custom to go to the same shop, or to buy from one person.

To "dispense," from the Latin *dispendere* has the original meaning of to weigh out; but to weigh, German *wegen*, Anglo-Saxon *wegan* had the first meaning of to carry, equivalent to the Latin *vehere*, whence vehicle, as "waggon" comes from the Saxon word. The original meaning of carrying passed

into that of raising, lifting (as, for example, to weigh anchor) and thence to its modern signification.

"Weigh" suggests weights. The "grain" was originally a plump grain of wheat. "Scruple" is supposed by some to be the diminutive of *scrupus*, a sharp stone, from which its meaning as "a scruple of conscience" would be also indicated; but it is more generally traced to *scripulum*, something written, which was exactly the meaning of the Greek small weight *gramma* (from which the French *gramme* was adopted), though it is not quite easy to see the connection between "something written" and a small weight. "Drachm" is the Greek *drachma*, the principal silver coin of the Greeks, the word being derived originally from *drax*, a handful. The silver coin became a weight, and that weight was known among all the nations round about in that age, though its value varied somewhat. The Arabs adopted a *derham*, which became in Spanish *adarme*, and this brought us our dram, correctly the one-sixteenth of an avoirdupois ounce. "Ounce" was the Greek *oukia* (pronounced *ounkia*), Latin *uncia*, and meant at first a twelfth part. Hence the same word was applied to the twelfth part of a pound and to the twelfth part of a foot, the latter meaning becoming our inch, inch and ounce having thus a common origin. The "pound" has been known by something like that name, and was something approaching to the same value in weight, in all European countries. It comes to us from the *pondo libra*, a pound by weight of the Romans. The *libra* was the balance, and this gave the word *livre* to the French, and "level" to ourselves. We also owe to it the abbreviation "lb." to represent the pound. The "pound" of money was originally a pound by weight of silver, or of the alloy used for it.

Of measures, "pint" comes from the point or mark *picta* or *pineta* or painted on a larger measure; "quart" is the *quartus* or fourth part of a gallon; and "gallon" is a very ancient liquid measure, possibly originally derived from an old French word *gale*, for a bowl.

"Paper" comes from *papyrus*, the rush from which it was first made; "string" seems to be traceable back to the Anglo-Saxon *strang*, strong, though it may be related to the Latin *stringere*, to draw tight, Greek *straggos*, hard-twisted, *straggale*, a halter (the Greek words are pronounced *strangos*, *strangale*); "twine" is a twin thread, a string of two strands; and "cork," from the Spanish *corcho*, is related to the Latin *cortex*. "Spatula" is a little spathe or spade.

In the laboratory we find the "still" formerly called in English the stillatory, from the Latin word *stillare*, a drop, *stillare*, to drop. "Retort" is from the Latin *retortus*, past participle of *retorquere*, to twist back. "Flask" appears in all Arian languages—in Anglo-Saxon as *flasce* and *flaxe*, in Greek as *phlaske*, with the meaning of a vessel to hold liquids, the leather bottles principally. In modern French we have it as *flacon*, and in English again as *flagon*. Probably the Greek and the Teutonic words may have both had a common Celtic origin. "Beaker" is the German *becher*, the Danish *bæger* (a cup), the Italian *bicchiere* (from which comes our pitcher), all probably of Eastern origin. "Crucible" may or may not be associated with *crux*, cross. It seems to have come to us from the Old French *croche*, English *crook*, *crockery*.

Lastly, we may note, without entering on the names of particular medicines, those of classes of pharmaceutical preparations. "Tinctures" are tinted substances, from *tinctus*, the past participle of *tingere*, to dye. "Syrup" comes from the Arabic *sharab* or *shurab*, a sweet drink, and is allied to shrub and sherbet. "Pill" is a corruption of "pilule," probably resulting from the general abbreviation of the word to "pil." in doctors' prescriptions. *Pilula* was the Latin diminutive of *pila*, a ball. "Ointment" is a word formed from the Old English "oint," to anoint; Latin, *unctus*. "Essence" is the thing that is—the *ess.* "Plaster" is traceable to the Greek *plassein*, to form or mould.

It is right to add that the materials for these notes have all been collected from the "Century Dictionary," a most valuable "encyclopedic lexicon of the English language," as it justly claims to be, compiled in America under the superintendence of Dr. William Dwight Whitney, Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University, and published in six volumes at 6l. 6s. in this country by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

THE NEW AMERICAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

MR. WM. HULL WICKHAM, a partner in the firm of McKesson & Robbins, the New York wholesale druggists, while paying a flying visit to London this week, looked in at THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST office, and had a short chat with our representative on the new American tariff.

"Are you in the protectionist camp, Mr. Wickham?" we asked, anxious to know from what standpoint our visitor regarded the tariff question.

Mr. Wickham repudiated the suggestion entirely.

"A protectionist? Oh, dear, no! I am in favour of free trade, with a percentage of protection," said he, in a tone as if he felt convinced that he could have grasped the right hand of Cobden and claimed political brotherhood with that apostle of unrestricted trade. In his saving clause, which of course renders the main thesis nugatory, Mr. Wickham agrees with practically all American business-men with whom one comes in contact. Theoretically, they say (and Mr. Wickham said ditto to these sentiments), free trade is good. But we fear that its first effect in the States would be to compel us to reduce wages; strikes would follow, and we should have a repetition of the Chicago labour troubles in an intensified form, if not a revolution. Protection may not be an economically sound doctrine, but under it we are doing middling well, and we know what we have, whereas sudden and unrestricted free trade would dislocate business to an extent we dare only think of with a shudder.

"You buy a good many drugs and sundries from Europe. Is that business likely to increase?"

"Not so far as crude drugs are concerned. They have either remained on the free-list, or the duties are unaltered. If the 10-per-cent. duty had been taken off 'drugs advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding,' the door would have been opened to a large import trade in English-ground drugs, and we might have found ourselves at an unfair disadvantage. As it is, the higher wages we have to pay are counterbalanced by the duty, and we shall keep our command of that section of the market. But although I do not look for much increase in the trade in drugs pure and simple on account of this tariff, there may perhaps be an increased importation of brushware and sundries. Those departments of our business, however, are not under my direct control, and so I cannot say in detail how the new tariff will affect them."

"Will the removal of the opium-duty by the Senate affect business in that drug?"

"I don't think it will. Manufacturing-opium, as you know, used to be on the free-list under the M'Kinley tariff, while morphia paid 50c. per oz. That was all right for us, for it enabled our morphia-makers to keep out the foreign article, or nearly so. Then the House of Representatives for some unexplained reason put a duty of \$1 on opium, and increased the morphia-duty to 75c. per oz. That arrangement did not suit our morphia-makers at all, and they got the Senate to upset it, and restore the old state of things. The duty on smoking-opium, for use by the Chinese, has been lowered because it was found that, under the M'Kinley Act, opium-smuggling from Canada into the States increased alarmingly. There were a number of flourishing factories in British Columbia, where opium was prepared for smoking and smuggled across the frontier."

"What about alcohol?"

"There is a section in the new Act which frees alcohol used for industrial and manufacturing purposes; but some doubt still exists as to its precise import, many traders holding that the proviso is too wide to be workable in practice. When the Act is in operation we shall see how the authorities charged with its working will explain this clause. At present we manufacture all our goods for export to South America in which alcohol is used in bond."

"But," concluded Mr. Wickham, "whether the tariff brings an increase of import-business or no, let us be thankful that the question is settled for the present, and that trade can resume its normal course. Business has been bad enough, in all conscience."

THE BRUSH-TRADE.

Mr. ARTHUR KENT, of G. B. Kent & Sons, 11 Great Marlborough Street, W., when asked for his views of the pro-

bable effect of the new tariff on the American business of his firm, replied that he did not think the Wilson tariff, so far as brushware was concerned, was a sufficient improvement upon the M'Kinley Act to ensure any large increase in the imports from England; still, they accepted the small concession with pleasure, in anticipation of better things later on.

"We are now," said Mr. Kent, "brought back to the state of things in the ante-M'Kinley days. Under the M'Kinley Act the duty upon 'brushes of all kinds, including feather-dusters and hair-pencils in quills,' which covers the bulk of our goods, was raised from 35 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; now it has been put back again to 35 per cent. We have done business with the States for a number of years, and we have never had a lower duty to contend against, although I believe that many years ago the Customs tariff on our goods was considerably less than now. Strange to say, we never did a larger trade in the States than since the enactment of the M'Kinley tariff, though we attribute that increase to an alteration in our methods of business rather than to the increase in the duty. We only sell the best classes of goods in the States—tooth-brushes chiefly, hair-brushes less largely. The Americans themselves make no toilet-brushes, and few or no tooth-brushes to speak of. Of course, England is not the only country that supplies the Americans with these articles. The French probably export more than we do, but they cannot touch us for quality, and in an article like a first-class brush the buyer, especially the American buyer, does not mind spending a little more to get the highest quality."

"Paint-brushes are excellently made in the States, and we cannot compete at all in that line at the present rate of duty. The high American wage-rate presses less severely upon this kind of article than upon toilet-brushes. If the Wilson Act had reduced the brush-duty to something like 10 per cent. or so, we might have come in, but at 35 per cent. there is no chance."

"By the way, the duty on bristles has also been lowered from 10c. to 7½c. per lb. That is almost equivalent to placing them on the free-list, for the average value of bristles is certainly not less than 5s. per lb., and many tons are exported ranging in value from 9s. to 10s. per lb. We sometimes ship bristles to America—dressed, as well as undressed. Taken all round, our opinion is that the tariff-reductions are not sufficiently large to bring about a permanent increase of trade, but that, in the beginning, there will be a considerable growth in exports to the States, because the settlement of the tariff-question will give people confidence to buy, and pluck to lay in stock."

THE BORAX-TRADE.

Mr. E. L. FLEMING, of the firm of Bishop & Co., borax manufacturers, of Warrington, has been interviewed by the *Liverpool Courier* on the borax-trade and the U.S. tariff. The duty on boracic acid, we may point out, has been lowered from 5c. to 2c. per lb., while that on refined borax has been reduced by 60 and on crude by 33 per cent. Mr. Fleming was for many years engaged in opening up borax-marshes in the States. For some time he took a prominent part in the public affairs of San Francisco, and he is now about to publish a book dealing with borax from various standpoints, and including an account of his travels.

"Yes, the new tariff has affected borax," said Mr. Fleming, "and this will be a good thing for the States, in face of the valuable properties and numerous uses to which the crystal is put. It is employed in no less than thirty different trades."

"And they are?"

"Chemists, jewellers, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, enamelers, safe-makers, metallurgists, china, &c., manufacturers, silk-weavers, calico-printers, soapmakers, laundrymen, skincurers, pork-packers, &c. Hat manufacturers use it with shellac for the purpose of stiffening felt hats, whilst leather-dressers employ it for giving a brilliant polish to the 'uppers' of boots. Between 2,000 and 3,000 tons alone are used annually by the pork-packers of Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis, and, as the borax deposits to the United States are principally situated on the Pacific coast, whence the carriage is very expensive, the low duty now remaining will not offer a serious obstacle to healthy competition."

"The tariff does not apply to American borax. That is to

say, the borax shipped from San Francisco to New York can be admitted duty free. This provision in the tariff law has prevented American producers from exporting borax to foreign countries who have free trade, because borax, under a statutory declaration, could be reshipped to the United States, there to compete against the American trust, organised for the purpose of maintaining prices under the protection of their hitherto high duty.

"Twenty-five years ago the price of borax ranged from 100*l.* to 120*l.* per ton, and the world's consumption amounted to between 2,000 and 3,000 tons. Last year the price in England was about 30*l.* per ton, whilst the world's consumption had increased to 30,000 tons, or a steady annual increase of over 1,000 tons per annum during that period. About one-half of the whole of the world's borax is made in the United Kingdom, and England formerly did a big trade in it with the States. There is still a chance of much of this being restored. It will rest chiefly upon the further spread of free trade in the States, and whether the American producers will lower their price to meet competition."

THE TRADE OF WIDNES AND ST. HELENS.

The great alkali centres are likely to profit considerably by the lowering of the American duties on alkali. In St. Helens and Widnes especially the news of the passing into law of the Wilson Bill was received with satisfaction, business in both towns having for many months been at a very low ebb. The McKinley tariff and foreign competition seemed to have almost crippled the glass and chemical industries of St. Helens, and the slight mitigation of the American tariff rigour has given a highly welcome relief. As far as the plate-glass trade is concerned, the reductions are so infinitesimal that it is doubtful whether they will benefit the trade in the least. As an instance, it was pointed out that the American duty on a certain class of glass is even now 1*s.* 5*d.* per foot. The English manufacturer would be glad to sell that kind of glass at this price, and often did so for less. The imposts are more favourable as far as sheet-glass is concerned, and it is expected that some improvement will follow in that branch of the industry. It is, however, the chemical-trade which will mainly benefit from the new tariff, and a considerable revival in that branch is expected. For some years the high duties on chemicals have practically shut out English manufacturers from the American markets, and during the last twelve months especially, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in the States, the alkali exports have been almost *nil*. The chemical-works of St. Helens and Widnes are glutted with stocks, and it is hoped that large orders for shipment will reduce these supplies. St. Helens will be principally affected by the reduction on caustic soda, which is largely manufactured in the borough, and on which the duty has been reduced from 1*c.* to $\frac{1}{2}$ *c.* per lb. Mr. MORRISON, the Widnes manager of the United Alkali Company, when asked for his views on the effect of the tariff, expressed the firm opinion that there would be an improvement, but he did not anticipate that it would be manifested immediately, nor, to any very considerable degree, till towards the close of the year. One circumstance which augured well was that the "hot season" was over, and was sure to be followed by a revival. It is estimated that about 600 men have been stopped of late at the alkali-works of Widnes—representing about 10 per cent. of the total—but Mr. Morrison expects that before long employment will be found for them. Most of those who are at work are working but half-time, and the hope is entertained on all hands that the expectations formed will ere long be fully realised, and that the improvement, when it comes, will be of a permanent character. Meanwhile, the Widnes Alkali Company's shares have already advanced, as a result of the new Tariff Act, and Salt Union shares have likewise benefited from the same cause.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

Mr. THOMPSON (Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson) is an authority on American trade, for he has made several business journeys through the States, and his firm have done a large business in druggists' sundries there.

"Unfortunately," said Mr. Thompson, in answer to a request for his views, "I have only this morning returned from a vacation, and I have not yet had time to look up the details of the new tariff. From the bits of information I have picked up about it so far, I cannot see that it offers any new

openings for British trade in our goods. We shall be getting orders, no doubt, now that the tariff is settled; indeed, we have two good American orders in this morning. Here is a letter I have from a partner in a very large drug-house out there who is very sanguine that the prospects of business in America are brightening. Once the air is clear, he says, we may expect good business for many years. But I do not feel confidence enough myself in the early revival of trade to go out at present. I see there is a 5-per-cent. reduction in brushes; that can hardly make much difference. Glassware and surgeons' instruments the Americans are very strong in themselves, and I doubt whether we can do much with them in those lines. But I am really not competent to discuss the tariff until I have studied it, which I shall do immediately."

New Companies.

MACDONALD'S (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of wholesale artificial-teeth manufacturer, carried on by James Macdonald, at 29 Piccadilly, Manchester; 24 Yorkshire Street, Rochdale; and 4 Dutton Street, Accrington, and to carry on the same. Registered without articles of association.

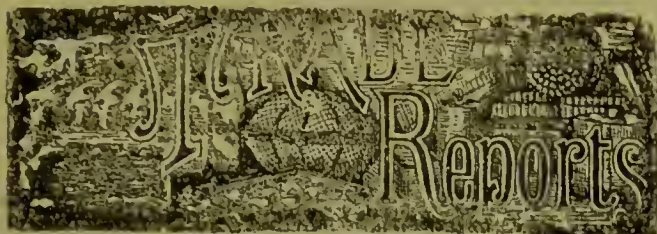
G. A. HEATLEY & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a dispensing chemist, patent-medicine vendor, medical herbalist and drug-merchant, now carried on at 61 Newport Road, Middlesborough, by G. A. Heatley, druggist. The managing director is G. A. Heatley. Registered office, 61 Newport Road, Middlesborough, Yorks.

ADLEY, TOLKEIN & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of chemical-manufacturers now carried on by G. Adley and F. Tolkein, at Blackburn, Lancs, under the style of Adley, Tolkein & Co., and to carry on the business of drysalers, manufacturers, and merchants in all kinds of chemicals and chemical preparations, minerals, soaps, oils, fat, paints, &c. Registered office, Novas Chemical-works, Paterson Street, Blackburn.

ROBERT CANDLISH & SON (LIMITED).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of glass-bottle manufacturer and merchant hitherto carried on by J. J. Candlish, at Seaham Harbour, Durham, and at Rotherhithe Street, Surrey. The first directors are J. J. Candlish and Philip Gold; the qualification of the former is 30,000*l.* and the latter 10,000*l.*; qualification of other directors, 1,000*l.*; remuneration to be determined by agreement. Registered office, The Bottle Works, Seaham Harbour, Durham.

YANATAS (LIMITED).—Capital 7,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To purchase a secret process for the manufacture of a remedy for sea-sickness known as "Yanatas," and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, importers, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—C. D. Eldridge, 45 Blythe Vale, Catford, S.E., gentleman; W. C. Meredith, 107 Bellenden Road, S.E., clerk; A. Dippie, jun., 143 Whitechapel Road, E., clerk; T. G. Hill, Sydenham, S.E.; A. K. Preston, E. Finchley, N., gentleman; R. T. J. King, 1 St. Agnes Terrace, N.E., clerk; A. J. Fulcher, 70 Whitbread Road, Brockley, S.E., clerk. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

SAMUEL THORNLEY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the goodwill, &c., of the business of chemist, druggist, and drysalter, hitherto carried on by Mr. Robert Thornley, at Snow Hill and Slaney Street, Birmingham, under the style of Samuel Thornley, and to carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, drysalers, dealers in drugs, medicines, soaps, perfumery, aerated waters, &c. The first subscribers (who take one share each) are:—R. Thornley, 6 Snow Hill, Birmingham, druggist; C. R. Bloxidge, 332 Albert Road, Aston, drysalter; A. W. Freeman, Birmingham, solicitor; Emily L. Hill, Saltley, governess; B. Smallwood, Birmingham, clerk; H. G. Silk, Moseley, clerk; J. H. Rice, 105 Albert Road, Aston, agent. The first directors are R. Thornley (chairman) and C. R. Bloxidge (managing); remuneration 250*l.* per annum to the former and 200*l.* per annum to the latter as salary; qualification 50*l.*



Notice to Retail Buyers:—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollected that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., August 30.

The Liverpool Market.

Our Liverpool correspondent, writing on August 29, says that 4 barrels of *Kola nuts*, prime quality, have been sold at 8½d., and 4 bags, somewhat inferior, were withdrawn at 6½d. per lb. *Carnauba wax* has been in good demand, and the market has been cleared, sales of grey being made at 69s., and fine yellow at 95s. Eighty bags of *Scammony-root* found no buyers, and were bought in at 27s. 6d. per cwt. Of *Chilian Spermaceti* 27 boxes have been sold at 1s. 3d. ex quay. In *Gums* there has been an absence of inquiry, but holders maintain a very firm attitude. Fourteen bags prime *Hog Tragacanth* fetched 57s. 6d. per cwt. *Beeswax* is moving off steadily, 7 bags yellow *Chilian* realising 7l. 10s. per cwt.; other grades in proportion. *Castor oil* is much firmer, at 2½d. for good seconds *Calcutta*, and holders are now looking for better prices. *African ginger* and *Chillies* remain steady at late values. *Chilian anise* is selling steadily at 22s. to 24s., according to quality. *Balsam copaiba*: The market is bare, with inquiries. *Canary-seed*, after experiencing a slight decline, is again advancing, and value now 55s. to 56s. per qr.

ACID (CITRIC).—Dull, at 1s. 2¾d. per lb. for B.P. on the spot.

ACID (TARTARIC).—Unaltered. English, 10¾d. to 11d.; foreign crystals and powder, 10½d. per lb.

ALCOHOL.—There has been no further rise in the price of German potato-spirit. The market, however, remains firm at our last quotation.

ALOES.—No *Curaçao* aloes was offered to-day. *Cape*, which is in small supply, remains very steady, 19 cases being partly sold at 22s. for fair hard bright, and at 14s. (subject to approval) for ordinary drossy. Of *Socotrine* aloes a parcel was shown, and bought in at 67s. 6d. for medium brown, and 25s. for dark cindery.

ANISE.—The market has shown more firmness recently; business has been done at 23s. ex warehouse in Liverpool for fair *Chilian*, and to-day 14 bags of that variety, rather dusty, but of good flavour, sold without reserve at the high price of 24s. 6d. per cwt. Nine bags fair *East Indian* realised 25s.

ANNATTO.—Somewhat difficult of sale; 11 bags from Southern India sold at 3½d. per lb. for good bright, and 1½d. for ordinary dull.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—Quiet, but steady. A parcel of *Maranhã* was bought in at 1s. 7d. per lb. for fair opaque yellow, and 1s. 6d. for rather cloudy and darker in colour. Bright thin *Para* was bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb.

BALSAM (PERU).—Four cases of unworked balsam were offered and bought in. The nearest price is 7s. 6d. per lb., at which figure the market remains firm.

BALSAM (TOLU).—The market price for fair quality is 1s. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Unaltered and without much demand. One hundred and thirty-six cases came up for sale, of which 35 realised the following prices: *Siam*, very dark blocky and seedy, 51s. *Sumatra* seconds, fair almondy centres, false-packed corners, 6l. 10s. to 7l.; rather dull ditto, 5l. 15s.; ordinary thirds, false packed and with few almonds, from 70s. to 75s. per cwt. The last lot was cheap.

BUCHU.—Neglected: 29 bales were all bought in to-day at 3½d. per lb. for fair bright green round, and at 2½d. for yellowish.

CALUMBA remains cheap. Good bright sound natural root, imported from Zanzibar, via Hamburg, sold to-day at from 15s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—The speculative bubble which caused so rapid a rise in the quotations during the last three weeks has burst, and the market is rapidly resuming its normal condition. A London firm, it is said, having sold from 600 to 800 piculs of Chinese camphor for delivery at 102s. 6d., c.i.f., without possessing the material, found themselves under the necessity of buying back at enhanced prices in order to make good their contracts. So the market was run up against them to 120s. per cwt., c.i.f., but when they had secured the requisite quantity there was no further stimulus behind prices. In the course of the week *China* camphor for shipment offered at 112s. 6d., and to-day we believe that there are sellers, but no buyers, at 105s. per cwt., c.i.f., for October-November shipment. At auction 32 cases good *China* camphor sold at 117s. 6d. per cwt., a decline of 7s. 6d. from the last nominal price.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The refiners' quotations are unaltered, but second-hand owners are soliciting orders below the official price. One case (in ½-oz. blocks) at auction was bought in at 2s. 3d. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The market appears to be tending somewhat firmer. At any rate, fair stalky greenish tops were bought in to-day at 4½d. per lb.

CANTHARIDES.—The new *Russian* flies are being offered now at from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f. London. Old flies may be had at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quality. *Chinese* flies are nominally quoted at 1s. per lb., but our market is practically bare of stock.

CARDAMOMS.—The rather small supply of 168 cases did not attract much attention to-day, and only 82 packages found buyers at rather easier rates. *Ceylon-Mysore*—medium to bold good pale round, 2s. 4d.; medium ditto, 2s. 1d.; small to medium pale long, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; medium to bold yellow, 1s. 11d.; small pale, 1s. 6d.; very small yellow, 1s. 3d.; brown, partly split, pickings, 1s. 3d. per lb. *Ceylon-Malabar*—fair medium to bold yellow, 1s. 11d.; small to medium brownish, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. *Tellycherry*—dull lean, 1s. *Seeds*—1s. 6d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—No demand. Twenty bags of good pale bark from San Francisco were bought in to-day at 27s. per cwt., while for another lot (27 bags) of rather thick, dark appearance a bid of 21s. 6d. per cwt. was refused.

CHAMOMILES.—The Belgian flowers are said to be rather poor in quality this season, from 45s. to 50s. per cwt. is asked according to quality.

CHIRETTA.—A small lot of fair ordinary damaged sold at 2½d. per lb. to-day.

CHLORATE OF POTASH easier. Liverpool offers at 6d. per lb., f.o.b., both spot and forward. Foreign chlorate is now being offered at 5¾d. per lb., c.i.f.

CINCHONA.—Wild South American barks were in fair supply at to-day's sales, and realised good prices. Twenty-seven serons of *Lora* good to broken quill brought from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., and of 37 packages *Huancoco* and *Guayaquil* 23 found buyers at 10d. to 11d. per lb., for fair partly grey quill. Common papery damaged *Guayaquil Lora*, of bad odour, sold without reserve at 2½d. to 4d. per lb. A case of fine flat natural *Red bark* (imported via Paris) is held for the high figure of 15s. per lb.

CLOVES.—Still rising. A considerable business in *Zanzibar* has been done at 2½d. to 2½½d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH.—None was placed in sale to-day, and we understand that privately a further advance has been obtained.

by holders, good *Turkey* apple having realised 1s. 8d. per lb., and 1s. 10d. per lb. being now required. As no further arrivals are looked for until the new crop is due (in October-December) there is every prospect of a further rise.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—German powder is quoted at 64s. 6d. per cwt., which has been the quotation for about a fortnight. Best French crystals offer at 62s. 6d. per cwt.

CUBERS.—The market is altogether neglected. Several parcels of fair quality, mostly imported *via* Bombay were offered at auction, but not even a bid of 40s. per cwt. could be obtained for them.

CUMIN-SEED.—Barely steady. For a small lot of fair Malta 30s. per cwt. was paid to-day.

CUSCUS-ROOT.—Plentifully offering. Only very low bids were obtainable, and the 274 bales shown were all bought in.

CUTTLE-FISH continues to be obtainable at very low rates: 67 packages medium to bold pale bone were sold to-day at 1½d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Steady, but unaltered. Of 22 packages *Singapore* 12 sold, mostly without reserve, at 7l. 5s. for good seedy lump, and at 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. for fair small saucers and bold slabs. *Zanzibar* dragon's-blood, in drop, was all bought in.

ELEMI.—The only parcel offered to-day consisted of 1 case of genuine Manila, very dirty and dark, which, being sold without reserve, realised 7s. 6d. per cwt.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Fair Spanish is selling slowly, privately, at 9d. per lb. At auction 15 cases of this variety were bought in—10½d. per lb. being the price for the best lot.

FENNEL-SEED.—At present our market is without available supplies, and quotations are nominal. There have been several inquiries lately.

GALLS (CHINA) reported higher. On the spot about 500 cases are said to have been sold at prices rising from 44s. to 46s. 3d. per cwt. Nothing is offered for arrival.

GAMBOGE.—Of 20 cases shown at auction only 1 sold at 8l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary dark and drossy broken pipe.

GUM GUAIACUM.—Slow of sale. A parcel of 22 boxes partly of very good quality, was offered, but only 1 package sold at 2s. 6d. per lb. for good bright gummy block, slightly drossy.

GUM THUS.—Fifteen barrels of fair yellow quality imported in 1890 sold to-day at 9s. 3d. per cwt.

HONEY.—Quiet and unaltered. Thirty-three packages *Jamaica* found buyers at 23s. to 24s. for fair liquid amber, and 22s. to 22s. 6d. for rather dull brown ditto. Of *Queensland* honey 5 cases fair clean candied sold without reserve at 25s. 6d., and a lot of 10 barrels good pale first pile *Chilian* only realised 29s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—*Brazilian* root was represented by 87 packages at the auctions. There was a fairly steady demand, especially for export to the States, and 46 bales sold at an advance of fully 2d. per lb. on ordinary and medium qualities and at full rates for good root. Good to fine plump annulated sound brought from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per lb., medium to woody and stalky ditto from 3s. 7d. down to 3s. 5d. per lb., for other damaged root, according to quality, from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. was accepted. Of *Colombian* ipecac. only five bags came up at auction and sold at 3s. per lb. for fair plump damaged, a lot of 17 bags of this variety which was catalogued was taken out of sale.

JALAP.—Thirty bags were offered to-day, ten of these consisting of small to medium lean dull Tampico were bought in at 10d. per lb., a bid of 8½d. being solicited in vain; the other lot consisted of good bright Vera Cruz root, which was declared to be partly sold at 11d. per lb.

KOLA.—Rather dearer. Five bags fair to good bright sound *West Indian* sold at 10½d. to 12½d. per lb. For four mats *West African* chips a bid of 8d. per lb. is to be submitted, but the owner requires 9d. per lb.

KOUSO.—Fine genuine kousso flowers in bundles remain exceedingly scarce. It is believed that there is only one bale of this kind in London, and for it 3s. per lb. is asked. Common loose flowers are offering at about 10d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Quiet. Good dry white crystals were bought in at auction to-day at 16s. 6d. per lb., but they can be bought at 16s. per lb. The last crop is said to have been a very large one.

MORPHIA.—Holders have been rather anxious to sell lately—for powder 4s. 3d. per oz. would be a quotation.

MUSK.—The usual large assortment of Tonquin pods was offered at auction, with the result that only a few odd tins were sold at steady rates—old-fashioned, small to bold, unsightly, very damp first-pile pods, at 33s. per oz.; old-fashioned, very damp and adulterated (third-pile) pods at 18s. 6d. per oz. Nearly 30 caddies were bought in. The bulk of the musk business in London is now transacted privately. Fine blue-skinned first-pile pods may be had at 62s. per oz.

MYRRH.—A rather large quantity (about 130 packages) was offered to-day. Good sifted Aden sorts sold very cheaply, at 84s. to 85s. per cwt.; chips brought 53s.; siftings, 50s.; and dark pickings, 25s. per cwt.

NUX VOMICA remains cheap: 20 bags fair bold palish seed from Ceylon realised 8s. 6d.; another lot, 5s. 6d. per cwt.

OIL (CASTOR).—Again ½d. per lb. lower for first Calcutta, of which 100 cases sold to-day at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. This article has never been so low as at present, but it looks as if the market is being intentionally broken down.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—There has been a better demand lately, not only here, but also in Hamburg and Bergen, where nearly all houses have raised their quotations; best non-congealing Lofoden oil, however, may still be had at 95s. per barrel.

OIL (OLIVE).—The London olive-oil market remains quiet, the prices of manufacturing oils being nominally: *Spanish* 34l., *Messina* 33l. 10s., *Mogador* 29l. per ton. In Liverpool *Syrian* oil is quoted at 28l. to 29l., *Levantine* at 28l. 10s. to 29l., and *Spanish* at 32l. 10s. From Seville it is reported that the next crop promises to be an excellent one, and the prospects of the Moroccan olive harvest are also described as good.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There has been a slightly better demand for *lemon-grass* oil lately, and sales of fair native brands have been made at 1½d. per oz. There is very little change to note in any of the essential oils. The price of *Otto of rose* has not yet been fixed. It is reported that there has been an improved demand for *Oil of lemon*, several American orders having been received lately. American peppermint oil is lower, HGH offering at 11s. 6d. per lb. Japanese oil is also quiet: dementholised at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d., 40-per-cent. at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. Nine cases of Coeking's brand were bought in at 10s. 6d. per lb. *Eucalyptus* and *Cinnamon* oil was all bought in at to-day's sales; *Cajuput* oil also bought in at 2s. 6d. per bottle. *Star-anise* oil quiet, at 6s. 11d. to 7s. per lb.

OILS, ESSENTIAL (English).—The new crop of *peppermint* oil is now being distilled both in the Miteham and Cambridge districts. The yield has been a good one, and the price opens about 3s. per lb. below the closing-rate of last season, fine quality being offered already at 27s. per lb. The *lavender-oil* crop, however, will certainly be a small one, the plants having flowered very poorly, although the bright weather of the last few days may bring some slight improvement. A few days ago 70s. per lb. was paid for last season's Miteham oil, and the general opinion is that new oil will not come into the market much below 80s. per lb. The crop is late.

OPIUM.—During the last two or three days there has been a considerable improvement in the London market, mainly in *Persian* opium, of which large sales have been made, mostly for export to China, at an advance of from 3d. to 6d. per lb., closing at 11s. to 11s. 3d. per lb. for fine. *Turkish* opium has also undergone an improvement, and sales are reported of soft shipping at 10s. 6d. (fine quality being held for 11s.), good old druggists' at 9s. 6d., and seconds up to 9s. per lb. The London stock is reported to be very small indeed. Our last mail reports from Smyrna, dated August 18, are of the following tenour:—"There are still buyers at the parity of 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. for tale quale and 8s. 11d. per lb., f.o.b., for Dutch Government quality, but dealers refuse to part with any more opium at those figures. The placing

of opium on the free list in the United States is expected to bring business from that quarter." Another correspondent writes, under the same date:—"The sales of opium during the week ending to-day have been as follows: 30 cases *new opium, inspected*, at the parity of 8s. 7d.; 4 cases *new Yerli tale quale* 8s. 3d. to 8s. 4d.; 15 cases *new current tale quale* 8s.; 2 cases *old Yerli tale quale* at 8s. 8d.; 12 cases *old current tale quale* at 8s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b. The new opium still leaves a loss of at least 1 per cent. in weight. The market closes firm without change; arrivals to date 857 cases, against 338 cases in 1893."

ORRIS is coming down in price rapidly. At auction to-day 14 packages rather yellow orris, imported from Trieste, and consisting of Verona and Florentine root mixed sold at 41s. to 44s. per cwt. Good Florentine sorts are held for 55s. per cwt.

PATCHOULI-LEAVES.—Eleven bales of very brown small leaves, imported last year, of fair flavour sold without reserve at 2½d. per lb.

PILOCARPINE.—Owing to the extreme scarcity of jaborandi-leaves, the manufacturers have again raised their price—*hydrochlorate* from 5s. to 6s. per gramme and *nitrate* from 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. per gramme.

QUICKSILVER.—Further orders have been received from China, and the price has been advanced this week by the importers to 6l. 10s. per bottle; second-hand holders quote 6l. 9s.

QUINCE-SEED.—Rather higher. Last week it was still possible to buy fair South African seed at 8½d. per lb., but to-day that price was refused for eight bags, which are held for 9d.

QUININE.—A shade easier. On Tuesday 5,000 oz. German bulk, secondhand, sold on the spot at 12½d., a reduction of ¼d. per oz. At auction to-day 5,000 oz. *Brunswick*, in tins, were offered, but even at 1s. there was no response.

RHUBARB.—The reports of a very small crop in all varieties of Chinese root are becoming more definite every week, and the drug is certainly coming forward very slowly. At auction to-day about 130 cases (partly second-hand holdings) were offered. The bulk was firmly held for high prices, and the 52 cases which were sold brought improved rates, *High-dried* and *Shensi* roots being generally 1d., and in some instances 2d., per lb. dearer, and *Canton* very firm. The following are the quotations:—*Shensi*, round flat mixed medium to bold, fair coat, three-fourths pinky grey, one-fourth dark fracture, 1s. 6d.; small to bold round, fair coat, three-fourths grey, one-fourth dark fracture, 1s. 6d.; medium to bold round, slightly wormy, three-fourths loose pinky grey, one-fourth dark fracture, 1s. 2d. per lb. Fine flat and round *Shensi* was bought in at 4s. per lb. *Canton* druggists' root, seven-eighths pinky, one-eighth dark fracture, 1s. 8d.; small druggists', 1s. 4d.; bold flat, good coat, even pinky grey fracture, 1s. 5d.; ditto round, 1s. 5d.; medium round, spongy, 1s. 2d.; medium to bold, round fair coat, three-fourths pinky, one-fourth dark fracture, partly slightly wormy, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. *High-dried*, bold flat, fair coat and fracture, 1s. 1d.; small to medium, 11d. to 1s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Good sound grey Jamaica continues to sell at 1s. 4d., damaged root at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d., Lima-Jamaica at from 8½d. to 10d. per lb.

SENEGA has been one of the principal articles of interest this week, quotations moving up steadily, a fair business having been done; 1s. 4d., c.i.f. terms, has been paid, and since then 1s. 4d. has been asked. We are even told that there are now no longer sellers at the last-named figure.

SENNA.—The new crop of *Tinnevely* leaves is coming in slowly, and the first important parcels were offered to-day. As usual, it is said that the crop will be small, but what have been received up to now is of fair quality, the leaves being generally good in size, although partly rather brown; about 250 bales were nearly all sold—fine to superior bold greenish, 6d. to 7½d.; good bold, rather brownish mixed, 4d. to 6d.; medium to fair, rather dull and specky, from 2d. to 3½d.; common and low, nearly all old stock, at from 1½d. down to ½d. per lb. This shows a slight advance in common and medium qualities, and steady rates for the better-class

leaves. *Alexandrian* senna is neglected, and *Pods* are difficult of sale.

SODA (HYPOSULPHITE).—Scarce, with few sellers, and likely to go dearer; 6l. 10s. to 7l. per ton is the price.

SOY.—Forty casks fair China sold to day, at 10¾d. to 11d. per gallon, which shows a fairly steady market.

SPERMACELE.—*American* has advanced from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4¾d. per lb., London terms.

TEA.—The market for all grades and kinds of tea is very firm this week. Last week common Ceylons were the weak point, but that was only temporary, and on Tuesday a heavy sale went off rapidly at good prices, teas above common showing ¼d. to ½d. advance on the prices of a week ago. A few lots of very poor stalky-leaf tea went at 5d., but they scarcely justified a quotation of 5d. for leaf-tea. Assams are very firm, and show in many cases an advance. Very little useful Pekoe Souchong can be bought below 6d. per lb., and good teas from 10d. to 1s. continue in strong demand. These are much wanted in the country, and any reduction would be taken prompt advantage of by retailers. Five Kintucks and Keemuns continue very strong, but common Kaisow remains wonderfully cheap, clean new tea being purchasable at 4d. to 4½d.

TONCA BEANS.—Five cases fine bold frosted Angostura were bought in at 8s. per lb.

TRAGACANTH.—More business has been doing lately, though at rather easier prices in some instances. *Persian* seconds have sold at 10l. 5s. to 12l., thirds to common seconds at 9l. 5s. to 10l., and lower grades at from 8l. 15s. down to 55s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—Fine quality is in demand, at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per lb. Ordinary grades are rather neglected.

WAX (BEES').—*Australian* in good demand at an advance of 2s. 6d. to 5s.; 21 packages were mostly sold to-day at from 6l. 10s. to 7l., for fair to good pale mixed. *Jamaica* wax sold irregularly, the first parcels being rather easier. Of 71 packages 37 sold at from 7l. for dark mixed up to 7l. 10s. for fine yellow. *Madagascar* wax full up, but very little was sold; dull rather wormy to fair realised 6l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN).—Fifty cases good pale squares were bought in to-day at 35s. per cwt. The market seems rather firmer, and it is doubtful whether 32s. would still be accepted on the spot. A parcel of 100 cases sold at the end of last week at 28s. 6d. per cwt., "c.i.f." terms, for "near at hand;" on the spot 31s. to 32s. per cwt. is the nearest value.

WOOD OIL.—Lower. A large parcel of 430 drums from Singapore, though offered "without reserve," was bought in. The owner would take 2½d. per lb. for it.

"OH! BOTHER THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING!"—A New Zealand chemist had a popular cosmetic, "Bloom of Roses," a bottle of which was displayed temptingly upon the counter. It suddenly disappeared, and the chemist, thinking it had been sold and inadvertently omitted to be accounted for, replaced it by another. The second bottle disappeared as mysteriously as the first. Then the pharmacist's suspicions were aroused of a bright and comely young woman who was in the habit of making little purchases at his shop. He therefore filled a "bloom-of-roses" bottle with indelible crimson marking-ink, and awaited results. By-and-by the comely one again appeared for some small purchases, and the wily pharmacist purposely left her alone at the counter for a moment. When the lady had left, the bloom had departed with her, nor was either ever seen again. But about a fortnight later, when chatting with a brother-pharmacist, the chemist heard a strange tale. A female, closely draped and veiled, had entered the brother pill-pounder's establishment, and begged for "some stuff to remove colouring from her face after private theatricals." The stuff supplied her was no use, and again and again she returned for more potent preparations. Finally, the pharmacist himself operated upon the lady's face with a poisonous compound, and made it presentable, the damsel, in the course of the process, expressing her determination to take legal proceedings against the manufacturer of the cosmetic.

Medical Cleanings.

A GERMICIDE.

THE investigations of Drs. Abbott and McCormick, of the Johns-Hopkins University, show that a solution containing 7 per cent. of acetic acid is more effective as a germicide than bichloride of mercury.

A SPECIFIC FOR WHOOPING-COUGH.

DR. BEDELL recommends in this complaint local application of resorcin. This should be painted on the throat twice daily, a solution of 1 drachm to the ounce being employed. The treatment is said to act like a charm, and to control the paroxysms almost immediately.

A REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.

DR. CHATTEYER, in the *Indian Medical Reporter*, calls attention to the great value of tinctura hlatta orientalis in this disease. The dose is 2 minims three times a day, and the tincture is thus prepared:—Macerate four of the animals in 1 oz. rectified spirit for seven days; strain, and keep in a stoppered bottle. It is of special value in bronchial asthma.

THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN PNEUMONIA.

DR. B. ROBINSON, of New York, says that in the treatment of croupous pneumonia, alcohol is a food, a relaxer of vessels, and a giver of nerve-force. It is generally reasonable to give repeated small doses of alcohol. It should be avoided in plethoric cases, and cases in which there is marked gastric catarrh. In the latter small doses of calomel are invaluable.

CLEMEN'S ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

THE following is the mode of preparation of the liquor arsenici bromatus used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus:—Carbonate of potassium and arsenious acid, each 1 drachm; distilled water, 10 oz. Boil until a clear solution is formed, and when cold add bromine 2 drachms, and water 12 oz. This is allowed to stand until the colour disappears, when it is ready for use. The dose is 1 to 5 drops once or twice a day.—*N. Y. Med. Rec.*

FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

Aloes	gr. iv.
Strychnine sulphat.	gr. ½
Extract. belladonnæ	gr. i ½
Ipecac. pulv.	gr. vss.
M. Divid. in pil. xij.	

Sig.: One every evening.

—*Gazetta Medica di Roma.*

ASTHMA.

THE following will be found most useful in this distressing complaint:—

Chloralis	ʒss.
Potassii iodidi	ʒss.
Syrup of oranges	ʒij.
Water	ʒij.

Two to five tablespoonfuls a day.

DIABETICS' FOOD.

PAVY long ago recommended the use of almond-cakes in cases of diabetes mellitus in order to avoid the introduction of carbohydrates into the system. The following directions are given as to their preparation:—Grind up the almonds, and wash them with hot acidified water to remove sugar and dextrin. Then mix with eggs and butter and bake *secundum artem*. This gives a food quite free from carbohydrate. Another article recommended is ground desiccated cocoanut, mixed with almond-meal or used alone. Ebstein draws attention to the vegetable albumin of Dr. Hnndhausen, which is prepared from wheat and called *Aleuronat*; it contains from 80 to 90 per cent. albumin in the dry substance. From this bread can be baked by the addition of ordinary flour, equal parts being used. Iceland moss, deprived of its bitter principle, also forms a nutritious food. It may be formed into puddings and sweetened with glycerine or saccharine, and makes a very palatable dish.

TO COVER THE TASTE OF TURPENTINE.

THE taste of turpentine is said to be thoroughly disguised in the following combination:—

Oil of turpentine	2 fl. drs.
Glycerine	1 fl. oz.
Mucilage acacia	4 fl. drs.
Peppermint water, to make	8 fl. oz.

—*Pharmaceutical Era.*

PRESCRIPTION FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH.

	Parts
Tinct. myrrhæ	12
Tinct. lavantulæ	12
Glycerin.	30
Liq. sodæ chloratæ	30
Infus. salviæ	250

M.

Sig.: Use as a gargle.

PHENACETIN IN RHEUMATISM.

THE *Journal de Médecine de Paris* says that useful results are obtained in cases of acute rheumatism by applying phenacetin externally to the painful parts. The following prescription may be used:—

Phenacetin	gr. lxxv.
Lanolin	ʒvj.
Olive oil	a sufficient quantity

To be rubbed about the inflamed part.

THE ABSORPTION OF ODOURS BY MILK.

PARVILLE relates some interesting facts upon this subject. If a can of milk is placed near an open vessel containing turpentine the odour is soon communicated to the milk. The same result occurs as regards tobacco, paraffin, asafoetida, camphor, and many other strong-smelling substances. Milk should be kept at a distance from every volatile substance, and milk which has stood in sick-chambers should never be drunk. The power of milk to disguise the taste of drugs—as potassium iodide, opium, salicylate, &c.—is well known.—*Deutsche Med. Bull.*

THE DRINKING TREATMENT FOR TYPHOID.

SOME years ago M. Debove recommended the use of large amounts of water internally in typhoid fever. The object was to dilute the fluids of the system, and wash out the toxins in the blood and intestinal canal. Recently M. Maillart, of Geneva, has made an elaborate study of this mode of treatment, and has reported fourteen cases so treated, of which one died. (*Revue de Médecine*, November, 1893, and March, 1894.) Dr. Maillart thinks that the water-drinking method should be "erected into a special method of treatment." In order to secure the proper results the patient must drink 5 or 6 litres of water a day. The results obtained are a progressive lowering of the fever, a disappearance of the dryness of the mouth, a marked sedation of all the nervous symptoms, and an improvement in the action of the heart and kidneys. There is an abundant diuresis and an unusual increase in the perspiration. Urea is carried off in large amounts. The treatment does not shorten the course of the disease, but simply makes it milder and less fatal. Six to eight glasses of milk are given daily in addition to the water.

A SOBERING DRAUGHT.—One very hot day a foreign-looking gentleman walked somewhat unsteadily up to the counter, removed his hat, pointed to a tumbler, and making an upward motion with his hand led me to infer that he required a draught. Proceeding to dissolve a seidlitz, I advanced to the front of the counter, and bidding him "be ready, sir," shot in the acid and stirred vigorously. The gentleman seized the glass with both hands, and lifting it above his head, deluged his hairless cranium with the foaming liquid. Very limp, but somewhat sobered, he paid his 5 cents and solemnly withdrew. I discovered subsequently that he was in the habit of having about ½ oz. of Cologne dribbled over his head to relieve headache after a drinking-bout.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communications with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Irish Pharmaceutical Society and Limited Companies.

SIR,—I am delighted to find Mr. ex-President Brunker has been refreshed, and, now that he has shaken his mane, I hope he will come as a mighty man refreshed to the aid of the bow-wow, and hearten it up; but why does he subscribe himself, "Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike"? I expect better things of him, and would suggest a course which would render the "bow-wow" ever indebted to the M.P.S.I., who has refreshed him, as well as to himself.

We all know "It's money makes the mare go"—at least, so we say in this country. Will Mr. Brunker and his friends originate a guarantee fund for the expenses of a case up to and through the House of Lords? for that is just the weak part in the case.

If the licentiates desire this action—the result of which must be uncertain—to be undertaken, they must either place the money, or a sufficient guarantee, in the hands of the Council, to satisfy them of their ability to fight it out to the bitter end, and, from the hint which Mr. Brunker throws out of the "more powerful" interests which are growing, the sooner it is done the better. It will be little to our advantage if we begin, and can only go half-way, and then lose all because we cannot pay the lawyer.

As to the "surly growl," I am surprised at this comment. The Council have refused to receive a certificate other than their regulations require, and it is to be hoped the licentiates approve of this stand. If the parties refused have a right to be accepted, it is their place to obtain the mandamus. "Willing to strike, but unable," &c.,

Yours faithfully,

Dublin.

A SECOND M.P.S.I. (115/54.)

SIR,—I find under above heading two letters in your issues of August 18 and 25, signed "M.P.S.I." and "J. E. Brunker." I quite agree with both writers that it is time active steps were taken to put down illegal dispensing by companies. Sometime ago, when an English chemist was prosecuted in the south, Irish pharmacists read with interest certain letters in the public Press. One limited company disclaimed having anything to do with the prosecution. The next day a letter appeared in certain southern newspapers showing that the very company disclaiming were themselves liable. A few days after we read a carefully-written letter, not denying their liability, but advertising the fact that they employed five pharmaceutical chemists, &c. The next letter asked the said company to furnish within seventeen days, as required by Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1890, section 18, the name or names of the qualified proprietors. This barking of the Council was all the public ever heard of the transaction. Might I ask Mr. Brunker, as a former president of the Pharmaceutical Society, on what grounds did the "other bow-wow," as he calls the limited company, show fight, and why did "the assailant retire to its kennel"? I would also ask the President of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society to either publish a reply to said letters or to place all the limited company correspondence on the table for discussion at the general meeting on October 1.

Yours faithfully,

Kilmallock, August 25.

W. C. HINCHY.

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will soon see the propriety of testing the question whether limited companies can practise pharmacy in Ire-

land. Surely it is an absurd and anomalous thing to have a society refusing to recognise the legality of the largest compounding-establishments in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, and still neither seeking to stop their proceedings, nor to give them an opportunity of proving their right to carry on business. To visit their vengeance on unfortunate assistants who have served a term of years in their houses, by refusing to accept their certificates, is a miserably mean way of asserting their contention.

It is possible, however, that the Council of the Society is acting with the best intentions; for if it were once decided that a limited company could carry on business in Ireland as in England, it would become a much greater grievance in this distressful country, for in England the actual seller of the article must be qualified; whereas, according to the provisions of the Irish Act, only the owners of the establishment, or the person superintending the business, needs to have his name on the register. Hence it would be quite practicable for a limited company to employ one qualified man as manager, and with fifty "sweeps" (as Mr. Frederic Harrison would say), as assistants under his supervision, to do all the compounding of Dublin. To bring such a firm as that of Hamilton, Long & Co., into court, and demand *quo warranto* they acted as chemists, would be a parlous undertaking and one scarcely likely to terminate to the advantage of the Society; but would it not be practicable to say that the case of firms like that named come under the exemptions of the Pharmacy Act of 1875, which provided that nothing in the Act should interfere with apothecaries, actually carrying on business as such, at the time of the passing of the Act? Such an exemption would, I think, place many of the old-established firms beyond the reach of interference; whilst if any enterprising company-promoters were to start new premises, the majesty of the law could be invoked against them with much greater chance of success, for the personality of the defendant would weigh very heavily here, either with judge or jury, rather than the mere legal question involved.

Yours truly,

JAS. C. MCWALTER.

Egyptian Pharmacy.

SIR,—If the eastward-bound pharmacist had been able to extend his visit as far as Cairo he would have formed a better opinion of Egyptian pharmacy, and that without being obliged to fall back on "De Bello Gallico." Cairo has become one of the most cosmopolitan cities in existence, and high-class English, French, German and Italian pharmacies abound.

The new English Dispensary—a fine shop fitted in Maw's best style—is, however, the only establishment with an English *personnel*, it being managed by two qualified pharmaceutical chemists. Of course, the greater portion of the trade is done during the winter or tourist season; but a constant source of business is the esteem in which the European doctors are held by all classes of natives, also the presence of the army of occupation and the numerous Englishmen in the Government service.

Cairo possesses schools of medicine and pharmacy, neither in a very flourishing condition from lack of students, caused by the superior attractions of European centres.

Mr. Mair says there is no Egyptian pharmacy law. On the contrary, there are admirably-framed pharmacy and poison Acts, based on the French system, which is much in advance of the English. European diplomas are recognised on application to the Minister of the Interior, on the recommendation of one's Consul and the Director of the Sanitary Department.

We have no vexatious Medicine-stamp Act, no spirit, wine, sweets, or other licences to bother us, and doctors are not allowed to dispense. Fair prices are obtained, and nothing sold under one piastre (2½d).

The hours are long, 8 to 8 and 8 to 11, alternate days, with two or three hours off in the afternoon.

It rarely rains here—two or three showers in the winter; the summer shade temperature is generally from 90° to 100° F., although we have had it as high as 115° F. for three or four days together.

F. J. LUNHAM,

P.O. Box 276, Cairo.

A First-aid Customer.

It happen'd one day in the hot summer time,
 When folks die for a drink, or else are half dead,
 As dry as a kiln, where they oxidise lime,
 Or a new blotting pad—as sometimes it's said.
 There was a row up the street, a rabble and shout,
 And I went to the door to see what 'twas about;
 The people came rushing, and soon round my door
 A crowd had assembled—they place on the floor,
 A man with his face such a colour; his head
 Might just have been dipped in a pot of light red,
 His mouth and his lips all blistered and white,
 No wonder that everyone seemed in a fright.
 Then a woman cried out "Let's come into th' shop,"
 Through the crowd at the door she elbowed her way:
 "It's my gaffer—he thort it wor stoue ginger-pop,
 But it wornut at o' hut harmouaiy—
 It's noan of his faut I'd ave yer to know, sir,
 I geet it this morn of wer corner-shop grocer,
 I ne'er seed sich like, he's olez on t'sup
 An' I thowt he'd be pizent afoor he'd gie up;
 'E ne'er taks no gaum o' sich folk as me—
 'Yoh men folk yoh thinken you're so clever you see."
 At once I began to set to with a will,
 And ply him with acid. aceticum dil.
 Then in a jiffy 'mid the talk and turmoil,
 I got down the bottle and coaxed him with oil,
 But still he lay kicking, and yelling, and moaning,
 And howling, and rolling, and sighing, and groaning,
 Till I gave him the oil, as he lay on the floor,
 And then he sat up, and beckoned for more.
 As a dog will swoop down on a big piece of meat,
 That a hntcher boy drops from his tray in the street,
 He seized on the bottle of ol. oliv. opt.,
 Drinking nearly a quart before he was stopp'd;
 And feeling much better, he wanted to go;
 So with many a question of what was to pay,
 They went with the promise (I'd like you to know)
 To return and reward me the very next day.
 And wondering whatever the papers would say,
 I, thoughtless, allowed them to go on their way;
 But I thought after all that funny old "cratur"
 Would some day come back either sooner or later,
 But alas! it's all over; and hurst is the bubble,
 For no one has paid for my oil, and my trouble.

ACETUM. (114/15.)

Extract of Malt and Cod-liver Oil.

SIR.—In your issue of August 4 (B.P.C. number) there are some remarks about cod-liver oil and extract of malt. I may mention that I have made a preparation of this, which very much pleased an invalid visitor who had been ordered to take it, but was unable to take the proprietary articles of this kind, owing to their being made a long while before they reach the consumer. I supplied him with four 16-oz. bottles of the following during his stay:—

Cod-liver oil	..	..	..	8 oz. by measure
Extract of malt	..	..	..	8 oz. by weight
Yolks of 2 eggs				
Pulv. tragac. ver.	..	..	..	16 gr.
Aqua fervens	..	..	..	3j.
Ess. limonis opt.	..	..	..	℥ 10
" amygd. amaræ	..	..	..	℥ 10

Weigh the extract of malt in a half-pint graduate, and add the aqua ferv. to thin it, stirring quickly; beat up the two yolks in a large mortar with the pulv. tragac., and add the oil and extract alternately, lastly the ess. lemon and almonds.

This will fill a 16-oz. box-top kali, containing half its bulk of cod-liver oil. Dose, 3ss. t.d.s. (p.c.).

Ramsey, Isle of Man,
 August 23.

Yours truly,
 T. SWALES.

Oleum Limonis.

SIR,—Re your note on ol. limonis. I sell a good deal of this to confectioners, &c., and for the last twelve or thirteen years have never had trouble with it. I always buy the

best in 4-oz. bottles. As soon as it arrives add absolute alcohol 3ij to each bottle. I store it in a dark cupboard in shop, the shelf being about three feet from floor. I once kept a bottle for nearly two years, and at end of that time the appearance and aroma were perfect. The alcohol ought to mix with oil without changing its appearance, so I cannot understand your remark: "Allow it to stand, and decant when clear." I have never once seen the least separation.

Yours truly,

S. Norwood, S.E.

HARDING REES.

[Oleum limonis occasionally contains, especially inferior qualities, certain substances, probably albuminous matter, which the alcohol will precipitate. Hence the direction to stand till clear.—Ed. C. & D.]

DISPENSING NOTES.

Correspondents should consult "The Art of Dispensing" in regard to dispensing difficulties. Difficulties not explained therein may be sent to the Editor, who invites a general expression of opinion upon the under-mentioned topics.

The Illegible Prescription.

SIR,—In spite of the criticism passed by M. de Muzsa on my reading of the last item of the "illegible prescription," I am still of opinion that extr. mezerei, and not mur. morph., was intended by the prescriber.

It must be borne in mind that in Austria and Germany, in the official denomination of a salt, the acid radicle takes the form of an adjective—e.g., morph. muriaticum, chinin. sulfuricum, natr. bicarbonicum—and in German prescriptions this rule is adhered to almost without exception, while the forms murias. morph., sulphas chinin., &c., are hardly ever met with. Now, it appears to me highly improbable that a prescriber should be so inconsistent as to make use of this latter form in a prescription, the best part of which has been written in the orthodox style.

Moreover, if mur. morph. were taken to be the correct reading, there would be a discrepancy in the writing of the capital M's, the pointed M of the supposed mur. would be at variance with the two other rounded M's, and certainly would not be in harmony with the general character of the handwriting.

On the other hand, the E will be seen plain enough if the prescription be held slanting. The assertion that extr. mezerei in the quantity prescribed would prove inert I would rather not take for granted, considering that ungt. althææ, with resin as one of its constituents, is in itself a mild irritant.

In conclusion, allow me to point out that I did not pronounce the prescription to be "very legible." What I did say with regard to its legibility reads entirely different.

Yours faithfully,

149 Houndsditch, E.C., August 27.

K. HEBBELER.

The following translation of the prescription is sent by Mr. F. J. Denham, from Cairo:—

R. Morph. mur.	..	..	..	centig. sex
Chluin. mur.	..	..	..	centig. 80
Natr. bicarb.				
Sacchar. alb.	..	..	..	ãã gram. tria.
M. Ft. plv. Div. in xij.				
D.S. Täglich 4 Stück zu nehmen.				
R. Hostia	..	..	..	q s.
R. Ung. althææ	..	..	..	gram. 40
Mur. morphicæ	..	..	..	centig. viginti
M. D.S. Us. ext.				

KBr.

A gentleman at Hull, referring to a note in last week's C. & D., is good enough to inform us that KBr means bromide of potassium. He does not seem to perceive that the interesting point of the note we published was the discovery of a pharmacist to whom that fact was unknown.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

Back numbers containing formulæ, educational or other specific information can be obtained from the Publisher.

N.B.—We destroy anonymous letters. We do not answer queries of the kind here dealt with by post. We ask that separate queries shall be written on separate sheets of paper.

109/47. *Wintergreen*.—Tooth-paste.—The excellency and smoothness of these preparations depend on the fineness of the powders used. The powders should be well mixed, and passed through the finest sieve possible, preferably a silk one. The following makes a first-class paste if well prepared:—

Creta preparata	8 oz.
Pulv. apo. Cast. alb.	1 "
Magnes. carb. pond.	2 "
Carminc	q.s.
Ac. carbol.	℥60
Ol. caryoph.	℥5
Ol. cassiæ	℥5
Ol. neroli	℥5
Ol. lavand.	℥5
Ol. ros. geran. or otto	℥15

Mix thoroughly, and pass through a sieve; then add—

Glycerine and syrup q.s.

109/68. *Index*.—Hair-curling Fluid.—See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 20, 1894, page 85.

112/48. *Pharmacist*.—Crème d'Amandes.—See the DIARY for 1894, page 360.

109/19. *Nicotine*.—It is not possible to remove the smell of camphor from imitation-amber pipe-stems, as camphor is one of the principal ingredients in the composition.

108/46. *Eorioso*.—Shampoo-liquid.—You will find plenty of formulæ in back numbers. See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 22, 1893, page 119.

110/7. *Nemo*.—Corn-paint.—You will find a formula for iodised collodion on page 234 of issue of August 4, 1894. Add 60 grs. acid. salicylic. to each ounce.

110/14. *B. H. A.*—Cromograph Copying-medium.—See the DIARY for 1894.

109/57. *Quæditor* wants to know "what person connected with the drug-business has so far proved the most prolific author." Mr. Beecham, we should think.

111/15. *A. V. de W.* The Clerk of the Apothecaries' Society or the Registrar of the Royal College of Surgeons might be able to assist you in tracing the death of an apothecary or surgeon in the last century. We do not know how else you can get the information if you do not know where he died.

117/5. *Sapo*.—For Examination of Soaps see *C. & D.*, January 28, 1893, page 104.

108/36. *Medicus*.—There is a small demand for lady dispensers, principally amongst doctors and small dispensaries and hospitals. A few have pushed their way, at Birmingham, in the hospitals, where they seem to have met with sympathy. You will find a great deal of information about the lady pharmacists in England in this journal, July 30, 1892. To be a dispenser at a hospital or for a doctor it is not essential that the pharmaceutic qualification should be obtained, but without these there would be little chance

of ultimate success. We cannot tell you what salaries lady dispensers get.

107/74. *Dentist*.—We have handed your sample of metallic tooth-stopping to another analyst, and he gives the following composition:—Silver, 2; bismuth, 1; tin, 1.

110/73. *Windsor*.—Calf-meal.—The following is about the composition of your sample:—

	Lbs.
Freshly-ground linseed	7
Barley-meal	14
Wheat-meal	14
Flavoured with a little powdered cummin.	

For composition of Hay-spice see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, August 18, page 302.

110/47. *Caput*.—Composition of Human Hair.—Scherer (*Liebig's Annal.*, xl. 54) gave the following analysis:—Carbon, 50.62; hydrogen, 6.61; nitrogen, 17.93; sulphur, oxygen, &c., 24.84. Von Bibra states that the amount of sulphur varies from 3 to 5 per cent., though in red hair he found 8 per cent. The ash amounts to from .92 to 1.57 per cent., and of this silica constitutes nearly one-seventh.

111/4. *Sulphur*.—We cannot say how to avoid the decomposition of your hair-restorer, seeing that you do not inform us as to its composition.

110/74. *Primo*.—Bay Rhum.—For formula see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 30, 1893, page 932.

106/32. *Port*.—Port-essence generally consists of a weak spirituous tincture made from prunes, the stones being bruised and used as well as the succulent part, and varying small proportions of cœnanthic ether, acetic ether, and essential oil of almonds added along with a little glycerine. This you would find useful for unfermented wines.

108/72. *Veritas*.—In making the Female Mixture recommended page 165, July 28, 1894, you will get a presentable mixture by using aq. pulegii, made by dissolving the oil in water (1 drop per oz.), prepared in the usual way. To prevent the griping reduce the quantity of mag. sulph. or add syr. zingiberis and 15-drop doses of tinct. conii or tr. hyoscyam. In cases where there is much pain at such times there is no better remedy than potass. bromid. in 20 to 30 gr. doses, alone or in combination with tinct. cannab. ind. and spt. ammon. aromat., Bland's pills being used during the intervals. A Cough-mixture similar to sample sent may be prepared thus:—

Vin. ipecac.	℥i.
Spt. chlorof.	℥ij.
Syr. papaver.	℥ij.
Oxymel scilla	℥ij.
Aq. menth. pip.	q.s.
Tinct. iaci	q.s. ad ℥vj.
Sacch. nst si opus sit.	

M.

Dose: One tablespoonful; for children from a half to two teaspoonfuls according to age.

112/45. *Ladies*.—We cannot answer your question as to how many ladies have passed the examinations in Scotland. You might ascertain from the Assistant Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society, 36 York Place, Edinburgh.

110/45. *H. M. H.*—For Destruction of Moths in such a place as a Granary, fumigation with sulphur, or washing floors and walls with a dilute solution of bisulphite of lime, would be most suitable.

110/61. *R. S. M.*—Powder used in the Manufacture of a Cleansing soap consists largely of silica. It may be obtained by heating strongly quartz, quenching with water, and grinding; but for the purpose mentioned it is best to prepare it by heating together 40 parts soda ash with 10 parts sand in a reverberatory furnace, quenching with water, and grinding. When used in the preparation of silicated soaps the powder is boiled in alkaline water, and mixed mechanically with the soap during the latter part of the manufacture. Silicated soaps are more detergent than ordinary soaps, and are recommended for cleansing purposes. Several well-known soaps are said to contain silica in some form.

111/59. *Lux.*—The metal discs on the plate of the Wimshurst machine are usually of tinfoil. We should say that an influence-machine would be of but little use in charging a Planté accumulator.

112/13. *Magdala.*—Maltine is an extract of malt prepared by a special process. For Malt-extract and Cod-liver Oil, see *C. & D.*, August 4, page 196.

112/66. *Cardboard.*—Syrup of Camphor.—See reply to "Blue Bonnet" in *C. & D.*, August 18, 1894, page 301.

113/40. *Knowledge*—To become an analyst it is important to study chemistry and to practise analysis. How to do this you will perhaps be able to gather from our Educational Number to be published on September 15.

107/28. *Lymph.*—For an embrocation suitable for collapsible tubes, and not very greasy, you can hardly improve on lin. terebinth., B.P., thickened, if necessary, by the addition of more soap.

106/30. *Mizpah.*—Sardarac, which you said you used in preparing the varnish, consists of three acid resins, and is no doubt the cause of the acid reaction and corrosion of the brass wire. To overcome the difficulty you might carefully neutralise with strong liquid ammonia, or quicklime in powder, and filter. This will slightly increase colour of varnish, but will not otherwise interfere with its properties. It would spoil the varnish to attempt to suspend beeswax or solid paraffin, dissolved in turpentine, in it; but you might dissolve one of these in bisulphide of carbon or methylated chloroform and add to the varnish with advantage before filtering. To Give a Gloss with an aqueous solution of wax, soft soap, &c., use any good Furniture-cream, adding spermaceti or rosin if not already present in formula.

103/6. *Brucine.*—Jaborandi Hair-wash.—See *C. & D.*, March 19, 1892, page 431; also October 21, 1893, page 619.

172/9. *City.*—Brass-paste.—This makes a good article:—
 Rottenstone in finest powder .. 4 oz.
 Oxalic acid 1 "
 Sweet oil 1½ "
 Turpentine q.s. to make a paste
 Colouring-matter may be added if desired.

115/34. *Sterlini.*—Liq. Amyl. Hyd. Co.—This is probably liquor amylene hydrate comp. The composition we have no information about.

115/33. *Country Chemist.*—Vin. Ferri.—The colour varies somewhat according to the variety of wine used. To darken it; add sacch. ust. q.s.

115/26. *Cock Robin.*—Manufacture of Glycerine and Pepsin. You will find full information on these subjects in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry."

108/22. *J. W. S. (Canada).*—(1) Shoe-blackening:—

	Parts by weight
Bone-black	15
Treacle	12
Oil of vitriol	3
Sperm oil	2
Gum arabic	1
Strong vinegar	43

Mix the oil and bone-black, and add the treacle slowly, mixing well till the oil is "killed." Then add the vitriol, after previously diluting it with 3 parts of water. Stir well together, and allow to stand for two days, stirring at intervals; then add the vinegar, in which the gum is dissolved, and mix thoroughly. By heating all the ingredients except the vitriol before admixture, the shining properties are improved. The excellency of the product depends on the thoroughness of the admixture.

(2) See reply to "W. W." (India), *C. & D.*, August 25.

(3) Acid Phosphates.—A similar preparation may be made as follows:—

Ac. phosphoric (50 per cent.)	3xxxij.
Calc. carb. ppt.	3vj.
Magnes. calcin.	3ss.
Potass. carb.	3ss.
Aquam ad	3j.

Dissolve the calcium carbonate in the acid, add the magnesia, and then the potass. carb., previously dissolved; stand one hour and filter.

107/2. *J. H. Payne.*—The Inscription on your Old Mortar is in seventeenth-century Dutch. "Lof Godt Van Al" means "Glory to God from all."

114/42. *F. T.—Union Pharmaceutique*, 7 Rue de Jouy, Paris; *Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico*, Via Fiori Oscuri 11-13, Milano; *Journal de Pharmacie*, Rue Margrave 9 and 11, Antwerp.

115/25. *A. N.*—We do not see any reason to suppose on the face of it that the person who supplied you with cigarettes was the same as the one whose proceedings were reported in our last.

116/12. *Festina Lente.*—Petroleum oil will destroy ants.

116/4. *Wills.*—We know of no reports of legal cases to which Dr. Alabone was a party subsequent to those published in this journal, when he applied for an injunction against a former assistant, Morton. The judgment was reported July 15, 1893.

116/11. *Otto.*—(1) Your sample of Pomade appears very similar to the citron cream recommended in the *C. & D.*, July 29, 1893, page 177. (2) You will find plenty of useful information on Counter-prescribing in the DIARY for 1893.

115/5. *Etchine.*—We published the composition of a Print-transferring Liquid on August 25, page 323.

115/3. *A. T.*—Colouring for Lavender-salts.—Any of the soluble aniline dyes will answer the purpose.

183/32. *Thankful.*—(1) Cough-mixture.—Something after the following would be suitable, and would not be a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act:—

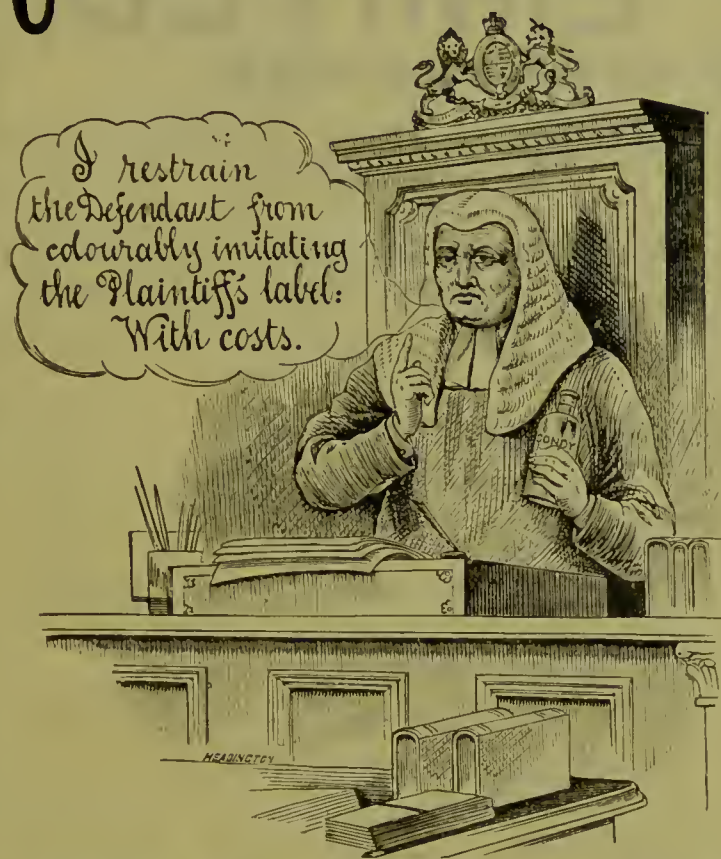
Oxymel scille	3iss.
Vin. ipecac.	5ij.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	3ss.
Ess. menth. plp.	5ij.
Aq. ad	3iv.

M.

5j. vel 5ij. t.d.s.

(2) Teething-powders.—The formula given on page 332 would be quite suitable for wholesale trade.

CONDY'S FLUID CONTAINS NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.



CONDY'S FLUID
COLOURABLE
IMITATIONS.

Eleven Injunctions

With *damages* and *costs* have been obtained against Chemists selling a *solution of Permanganate of Potash* in execution of orders for

CONDY'S FLUID.

CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 67 Turnmill St., E.C.

BISHOPS

"ORIGINAL"

GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT
PREPARATIONS.



HIGHEST AWARDS—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889; CHICAGO EXHIBITION, 1893.

Citrate of Magnesia.

1st Quality.

4½ lbs. or 7 lbs. .. 1 9/16 lb.
1 cwt. .. 1 8/16 "

2nd Quality.

This preparation furnishes the Chemist with a really first-rate article at a low price. We guarantee it to contain a large proportion of Citric Acid, that it is as carefully made as our best quality, and that it will keep as well.

In 4½ or 7 lbs. at 1/3 lb. less 10 %
Per cwt. in " at 1½ lb. net.

Special fine, 23 lbs. (tin included) .. 32/- net.

6 oz. flat, plain label (capsuled), per doz. 4/3; per gross 43/- "

½ lb. round do., doz. 4/9; " 53/- "

¼ lb. " " 8/-; " 90/- "

1 lb. " " 15/-; " 165/- "

SALINES.

The very greatest care is taken in the manufacture to ensure their keeping well. They have given complete satisfaction to our customers, as evidenced by our largely increasing sale.

Saline, powder or granular, in 4½ lbs. or 7 lbs., at 1/3 per lb., less 10 per cent.
Ditto, per cwt. .. at 1/- net.

Special fine, 23 lbs. (tin included) .. 32/- "

In 8-oz. Capsuled Bottles (Wood's quinine tint), labelled or plain, per doz. .. 8/6 "

In 8-oz. ditto, per 6 doz. 8/- "

" " per 3 gross 90/- "

In 6-oz. " per dozen 7/- "

" " per 3 gross 72/- "

SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

These powders are accurately weighed, B.P. strength, made with Howard's Seidlitz and the finest English Acid, free from lead by B.P. test.

In one gross boxes.

Per box net.
50 gross in 50 boxes .. at 4/3
20 " 20 " .. " 4/6
10 " 10 " .. " 4/9
1 " 1 " .. " 5/-

In one dozen boxes (bronzé blue), unlabelled and unwrapped, at 6d. per gross extra.

Labelled and wrapped, extra.

The same quantities in half-dozen boxes, 6d. per gross extra.

For extra strong powders add 1/- a gross to the above prices.

SELTZOGENE POWDERS.

Two pint, 12 6 per doz. bxs. net

Three " 14/6 " "

Five " 18/6 " "

Eight " 32/- " "

Packed in Envelopes in superior hinged bronze box.

Reduction in quantities of 1 gross boxes.

Bottles, Jars, Tins, extra at cost, ¼ of Bottles and ¼ of Hampers if kept. Contracts delivered as required within 6 months.



ALFRED BISHOP & SONS, LIM^D.
48 SPELMAN STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.



WYLEYS, LIMITED,

COVENTRY and BIRMINGHAM.

SUGAR-COATED PILLS

(COATING FREE FROM MINERAL MATTER)

Examples of Prices, 10 gross and upwards (net cash).

		PER GROSS.
Blaud's Pill (5 grs.)	...	6d.
Pil. Rhei Co. B.P. (4 grs.)	...	8d.
"Little" Liver Pills	...	7d.

PEARL-COATED PILLS

Pil. Rhei Co. B.P.	...	5½d.
Pil. Aperiens	...	6d.
Blaud's Pill (4 or 5 grs.)	...	4½d.
"Little" Liver Pills	...	5d.

GELATINE-COATED (OVAL) PILLS

Pil. Aloin, Belladonnæ, et Strychnin.	...	2/-
Pil. Cascara, Podophyllin, et Nux Vomica	...	1/9
Blaud's Pill (5 grs.)	...	1/-
Pil. Easton. (each pill equivalent to 1 drachm of Easton's Syrup)	...	2/3

CAPSULES—FLEXIBLE GELATINE

	PER 1,000.
Cascara (specially active extract)	14/-
Castor Oil (15 min.)	12/-
Copaiba (10 min.)	10/-
Copaiba (15 min.)	13/-
Male Fern Extract	30/-
Santal Oil, English (10 min.)	38/-

ALSO IN LABELLED BOXES.

PATENT DURAPLASTIC COATED HORSE BALLS

Price per Gross ... from 20/-
LISTS FREE.

STANDARDISED TINCTURES

All our Tinctures are standardised to a definite strength. For full list and other PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, see our "Prices Current."

Branch House: HOPKIN & WILLIAMS, 16 CROSS ST., HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.



Established
1798



Howards & Sons

QUININE, CINCHONA ALKALOIDS,

Acetates of Soda & Potash.
Acids, pure.
Æthers, pure & methylated.
Antimony preparations.
Benzoic Acid & Benzoates.
Bicarbonate of Potash.
Bicarbonate of Soda (Howards').
Bismuth preparations.
Borax & Boracic Acid.
Bromides of the Alkalies.
Caffeine.
Caffeine Citrate, P.B. & Effervescent.
Camphor Bells, Blocks & Flowers.
Citrate of Iron & Quinine, P.B.

Citric Acid & Citrates
Cocaine and its Salts.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Ext. Cinch. Liq. P.B., & H. & S.
Iodides of the Alkalies.
Iodoform.
Liq. Bismuthi et Am. Citratis.
Magnesia.
Mercurials, Calomel, &c., &c.
Rochelle Salt & Pulv. Seidlitz.
Scale preparations.
Spirit preparations.
Terebene.
Zinc and Iron Sulphates, &c.

AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS.

Stratford, Essex.



Detailed Price Lists on application.

ESTABLISHED 1816.

RAIMES, CLARK & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemists.

SELECTED DRUGS.

Ground in our own Mills. Quality and Freshness being thus assured.



TRADE MARK.

FINEST CHEMICALS.

Tested before being received into Stock.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE "PREMIER" EXTRACT OF MALT

Prepared in vacuo.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.

Concentrated Decoctions.
Spirit. Æther. Nit.
Concentrated Liquors.
Liquid Extracts.

Concentrated Infusions.
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat.
Concentrated Waters.
Solid Extracts.

SYRUP. HYPOPHOS. CO. (R. C. & CO.).

Guaranteed to contain $5\frac{1}{4}$ grs. of Hypophosphites—namely, Calcium, 2 grs.; Potassium and Sodium, 1 gr. each; Ferrous, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; Manganese and Quinine, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. each; being stronger in Hypophosphites than any Syr. Hypophosph. Co. we have ever met with.

SPECIALITIES.

Chlorodyne (Inseparable).
Emp. Belladon. Fluid. Vir.
Glycerol Ferri Albuminati.
Glycerol Pepsin Acid.
Liq. Cauloph. et Pulsatillæ.
Liq. Copaibæ Co.

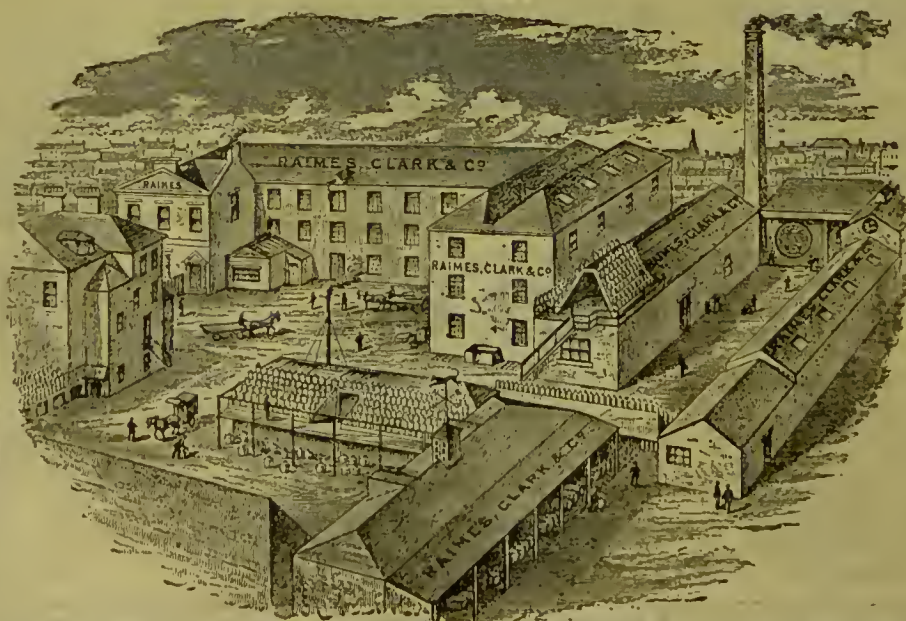
Liq. Euonymin et Bismuth.
Liq. Euonymin et Cascaræ.
Liq. Euonymin et Pepsin.
Liq. Euonymin Solubilis.
Liq. Ferri Peptonati.
Liq. Podophylli Solubilis.

Liq. Papain et Iridin Co.
Liq. Rosæ Dulc.
Liq. Santal. Flav. Co.
Mist. Bismuth. c. Pepsin.
Ol. Canthar. Fort.
Ol. Ricini Aromat.

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Address:—

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EDINBURGH."

Telephone
Number
556.



"Notes on
Modern Remedies,"
New Edition.
Now Ready;
will be posted
on
application.

SMITH'S PLACE, LEITH WALK, EDINBURGH.

ONE OF THE DRY ROOMS.



JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LEICESTER, LIMITED.
ESTABD. 1793. INCORPD. 1891. CENTENY 1893.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND CHEMISTS.

Owing to misapprehensions as to the amount of morphine used in the preparation of

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

we wish to state that the amount is one-eighth ($1/8$) of one grain to a fluid ounce. As there are eight teaspoonfuls to an ounce, the amount of morphine in a teaspoonful, our maximum dose, is one sixty-fourth ($1/64$) of a grain.

It will be seen that this is very much less than the quantity used in similar preparations authorised by the Pharmacopœia.

The Anglo-American Drug Company (Lim.),

W. RENAUD, Managing Director.

33 Farringdon Road, London.

GROCERS

CANNOT COMPETE

WITH YOU!

SO

PUSH

GIVES

Immediate
Relief in

COUGHS,

CONSUMPTION,

ASTHMA,

DIARRHŒA, BRONCHITIS,

INFLUENZA, WHOOPING

COUGH,

CHOLERA,

SPASMS,

CRAMP, AGUE,

SEA SICKNESS,

HYSTERIA, &c.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

Labelled
according to
the Act.

WRITE FOR
Showcards and Handbills.

Contains
No

Acid
Hydrocyanic.



A. P. TOWLE & SON, 75 Back Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

LLOYD'S, LEICESTER.

LEADING LINES.

Soluble Pearl-Coated Pills.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

		In 10-Gross and 1-lb. Tins.			
		Per Gross.	Per lb.		
Pil. Aloes et Ferri, P.B.	...	/6	4/-	Aperient (Mild)	... /6 4/-
„ Coloc. et Hyos., P.B.	...	1/1	9/-	„ (Strong)	... /6 4/-
„ Rhei Co., P.B.	...	/8	4/-	Antibilious	... 1/- 8/6

The "Colloid" Capsules.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Bals. Copaibæ, m.x.	...	10/- per 1,000	Ol. Santal. Flav. Ang.	...	38/- per 1,000
Creasote, m.i.	...	10/6 „ „	Pil. Bland., grs. v.	...	10/- „ „
Ol. Chaulmoogra, m.x.	...	20/- „ „	Quininæ Sulph., grs. iii.	...	18/- „ „

Effervescent Preparations.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Citrate of Magnesia (A)...	...	1/6	130/-	Antipyrine, grs. v. to 3i.	...	8/- lb.
„ „ (B)...	...	1/-	75/-	Caffein Cit., „ „	...	4/6 „
„ „ (C)...	...	/10	70/-	Phenacetin „ „	...	6/- „
„ „ (D)...	...	/9	65/-	Sodii Sal. „ „	...	3/- „

"Bi-Conical" Horse Balls.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Alterative	...	2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.	Physic, 4 drs.	...	2/- Doz.	21/- Gross.
Cough	...	2/- „	21/- „	„ 5 „	...	2/6 „	27/- „
Diuretic	...	1/9 „	18/- „	Tonic	...	2/- „	21/- „

"A I" Compressed Tablets.

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Antipyrine	...	54 - per lb.	Coc., Pot. Chl., and Borax	...	4/6 per lb
Borax	...	1/9 „	Ipecac. c. Opio	...	7/- „
Cascara, grs ii.	...	8/6 „	Potass. Chlor.	...	1/3 „

Also in 6d. and 1s. Screw-top Bottles, and in Bottles of 100 Tablets at Lowest Prices.

All Tinctures IN BOND. Concentrated Liquors. Sundries of every
description. Write for Lists.

T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.

Manufacturing and Export Chemists,

LEICESTER, ENGLAND.



THE
"STANDARD OF QUALITY."

ESSENTIAL OILS

MANUFACTURED OR SELECTED BY

DODGE & OLCOTT,

NEW YORK, U.S.A.

ESTABLISHED 1798.

OILS BAY, CARAWAY, CLOVES, CUBEBS, PEPPERMINT, SANDAL,
SASSAFRAS, SPEARMINT, TANSY, WINTERGREEN,
WORMWOOD AND MANY OTHERS.

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ASHMORE & SON,

AGENT FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE—

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195 Upper Thames Street.

London, E.C.

THE "CYGNET" BRAND

TRADE



MARK.

EUCALYPTUS OIL.

"Extraordinarily Rich in Eucalyptol."—*Vide* Report by R. H. DAVIES, F.I.C., F.C.S.
 "Delightfully Fragrant."—*Vide* LANCET.

The LANCET says, July 4, 1891:—

"We have not examined a purer specimen of Eucalyptus Oil than this received from Messrs. J. W. DRYSDALE & Co., 8 Creechurch Lane, E.C. It gives off a delightfully fragrant smell, especially when a few drops are placed in a bowl of water. Evidence in favour of its purity is furnished by our analytical results, which are as follows:—The oil commences to boil at from 170° C. to 175° C., and the specific gravity at 60° F. is 0.924. On evaporation no trace of residue is obtained. It would be difficult, we imagine, to secure an oil that would be better fitted for surgical and general antiseptic purposes than this particularly fine Australian product."

HELBING'S PHARMACOLOGICAL RECORD.—VIII.

"We think it advisable to briefly recapitulate here the results of our investigation regarded from a purely commercial point of view. The following table thus shows that the Eucalyptus Oils sold by Messrs. J. W. DRYSDALE & Co. are very rich in eucalyptol and of an excellent quality—being, in fact better than any of the well-reputed brands we have examined.

	Percentage of Eucalyptol.	Remarks.
1. "Cygnet" brand Eucalyptus Oil (1st Sample) ..	50.1 ..	An excellent oil, free from any obnoxious constituents.
2. "Cygnet" brand Eucalyptus Oil (2nd Sample) ..	43.94 ..	Contains more higher terpenes, but of equal excellence.
3. "Cygnet" brand Redistilled Eucalyptus Oil ..	57.95 ..	Comparatively inert lower and higher fractions have been removed, increasing the percentage of eucalyptol."

Supplied only to the Wholesale Trade in original cases by the Sole Consignees:—

J. W. DRYSDALE & CO., 8 Creechurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.



25-LB. TINS. 2 TINS IN CASE.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST says:—

"The oil is free from low-boiling terpenes, has a specific gravity of 0.9075, and has a delightful odour."



KANGAROO EUCALYPTUS OIL

Is admitted to be the Purest Eucalyptus Oil yet introduced to the public.
 To be obtained of your Wholesale Druggist.



SOLE CONSIGNEES—
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COLONIAL ADDRESS—
A. M. BICKFORD & SONS, Wholesale Druggists, 46 Currie Street, ADELAIDE.



CRESCENT



BRAND.

BICARBONATE OF SODA,

REFINED AND RECRYSTALLIZED.

PURE AND CHEAP.

ANALYSIS.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	---	---	---	---	97.20
Mono Carbonate of Soda	...	---	---	---	---	1.90
Sulphate of Soda	...	---	---	---	---	trace
Chloride of Sodium	...	---	---	---	---	.035
Moisture	...	...	---	---	---	.82
Insoluble	...	...	---	---	---	nil

PURE ALKALI,

GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES.

EQUAL TO 98 PER CENT. OF CARBONATE OF SODA.

Most economical form of Soda for the use of Printers,
Bleachers, Dyers ; Glass, Paper, and Soap Makers.

CONCENTRATED CRYSTAL SODA

(Sesqui-Carbonate).

By far the Purest and Cheapest form of Washing Soda.

Only 1 lb. of Concentrated Crystal Soda required to do the work of 2 lbs. of Washing Soda.

SODA CRYSTALS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Also BLEACHING POWDER.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LIM.

Manufacturers of Soda by the Ammonia Process,

NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

EMERSON'S BROMO-SELTZER CURES ALL HEADACHES

The most famous and successful HEADACHE
REMEDY in the UNITED STATES, as
numerous letters like the following bear testi-
mony :—

2,200 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va., U.S.A., November 20, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer heads the list of Headache Cures with
me. I sell two gross of Bromo-Seltzer where I sell a dozen of all other Headache
Cures combined. It gives universal satisfaction, and I like to handle it.

Yours very truly, GEO. W. TURNER, Chemist.

EMERSON'S BROMO-SELTZER is put up
in three sizes. The small, or sample size, retails
at 7½d., the medium size at 1s. 1½d., the large
size at 2s. 3d.

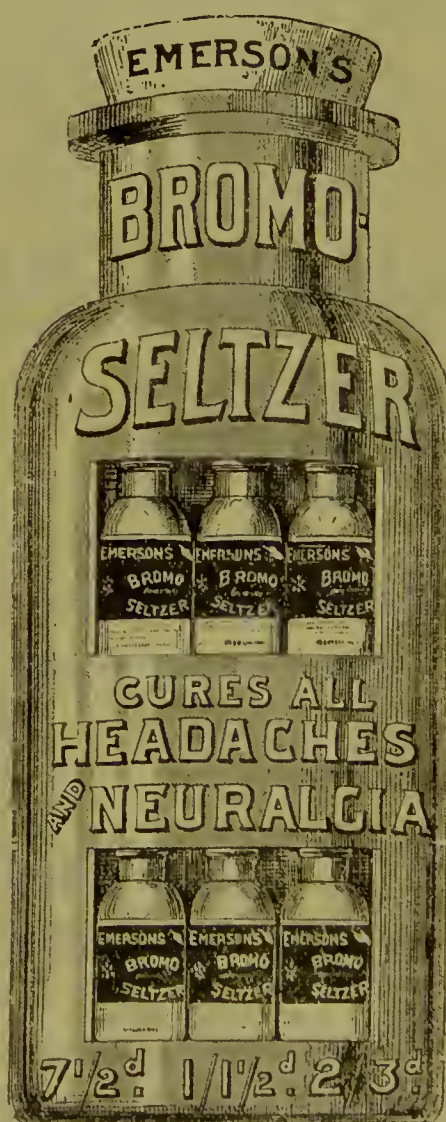
NOVELTIES IN ADVERTISING MATTER.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, of July 28, 1894, in referring to Emerson's
Bromo-Seltzer, says :—"A novel showcard is supplied to advertise it. It is a
steel frame representing a much enlarged bottle with spaces for showing half a
dozen of the small or sample bottles of the remedy."

BOOKS, SHOW CARDS, TAPE MEASURES,
NOVEL SAMPLE CASES for COUNTER, &c.,
&c., supplied with orders for 1 dozen and upwards.

Price Lists and particulars on application.
Trade supplied through all Wholesale Houses
or direct from

BRITISH DEPOT—46 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.



NOVEL SHOW CARD
and SAMPLE CASE
for COUNTER.

Schacht's Preparations.

SCHACHT'S LIQUOR BISMUTHI.

Absolutely pure. The original preparation, invented and introduced to medicine by Mr. Schacht in 1855. Its distinct superiority is universally admitted. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb., and 5 lb. bottles. Dose: 1 drachm diluted. When ordering, please to specify "SCHACHT'S."

SCHACHT'S LIQ. BISMUTHI SEDATIVUS.

Contains pure Bismuth and *Pepsina Liquida* in combination with sedatives. A formula most serviceable in the treatment of gastric pain. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S SYR. CINCHONÆ ALCOHOLICUS.

A standard preparation, of definite alkaloidal strength, containing the entire medicinal properties of the finest Cinchona Bark. It is, in fact, Bark minus the woody fibre, and its efficiency has been proved by careful medical inquiry. Dose: Ten to sixty drops.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA (REGISTERED TITLE).

Fluid Pepsine of extraordinary activity—tasteless, odourless, attractive to patients, and reasonable in price. Every teaspoonful when tested by the official B.P. process is guaranteed to effect the solution of 1,000 grains of albumen. Peptic power is the only test of value. Most of the fetid and repulsive dry Pepsines have proved worthless. In 4 oz. bottles, 2s. 6d. each; and larger sizes, for dispensing, at a cheaper rate.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA C. BISMUTHO.

Each drachm contains in a concentrated form, besides the fluid Pepsine a full dose of Schacht's Liquor Bismuthi. Dose: One drachm. In $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

N.B.—*Peps. Liq. c. Bismutho Co.* contains, in addition, one grain soluble Euonymin in each drachm.

SCHACHT'S PEPSINA LIQUIDA C. EUONYMIN.

Each drachm contains one grain of soluble Euonymin. Dose: One drachm. For dispensing, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S LIQ. PODOPHYLLI C. BISMUTHO.

A perfect solution of Podophyllin, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each drachm.

SCHACHT'S LIQUOR CASCARÆ DULCIS.

A pleasant and active form of Cascara Sagrada. Dose: One to three teaspoonfuls diluted. In 4 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and 1 lb. bottles.

SCHACHT'S INFALLIBLE RENNET.

An entirely new Essence, perfectly reliable, for the coagulation of Milk and the production of Junkets and Curds and Whey. It is a preparation of the most wholesome nature, that contains no salt, and has no special taste, smell, or colour. In large bottles at ls. of any Chemist. This Essence keeps well in any climate.

The above Preparations can be procured from Messrs. Barclay & Sons, W. Edwards & Son, and the Wholesale Druggists; or direct by post from

GILES, SCHACHT & CO., Clifton, Bristol.

PURE CHLOROFORM

A definite Chemical Compound, answering B.P. and all Official Tests.

Has obtained the confidence of the most eminent Surgeons, has been used successfully in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, in the Edinburgh Road Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, and in the most important Institutions both at home and abroad.

Obtainable from Wholesale and Export Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers,

J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.

Edinburgh Address: 17 & 18 NORTH BRIDGE. London Address: 71 COLEMAN STREET, E.C.
CHEMICAL WORKS:—ABBEYHILL EDINBURGH.

LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE & EXPORT DRUG MERCHANTS, HULL,

Manufacturers of Granular Effervescent Preparations. We shall be glad to give specially favourable quotations, and to send samples of our superior Nos. 1, 2, and 3 qualities of CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Importers of Cod-liver, Castor, and Olive Oils; Extra Super Essence of Lemon and Bergamot, Otto de Rose, and all



Essential Oils; Valentia Saffron; Vanillas; Fruit Essences; Carmine, Aniline Dyes; Bees' Wax, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS of Very Superior Flexible Gelatine Capsules of Balsam Copaiba, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil, Cod-liver Oil, Santal Oil, and Bland's Pill Capsules, equal to 1, 2, and 3 pills. Samples and Lowest Quotations per 1,000, or in Boxes for Retail, will be sent on application from either the Wholesale or Retail Trade.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF SOME OF THE PACKAGES.

On and after **SEPTEMBER 1st**, our prices will be as under:—

	To Retail at each.				Price per dozen.			
1½-lb. Boxes	[...	4d.	...	...	...	2/8
3-lb. „	7d.	...	...	...	5/3
7-lb. „	1/- to 1/2	...	...	...	10/3
14-lb. „	1/10 to 2/-	...	...	...	18/9
28-lb. „ or Bags	3/- to 3/6	...	...	...	33/3
56-lb. Bags	6/-	...	...	...	61/3
112-lb. „	12/-	...	...	...	112/6

Portable Packets, to retail at 1½d. each (sufficient for a bath), in Boxes of 12 Packets each, 12/3 per gross of Packets. Small Linen Bags, to retail at 1d. each (sufficient for a small bath), in Wooden Boxes of 3 dozen Bags each, 8/3 per gross of Bags. Three dozen either of these Packets or Bags can be supplied.

Showcards, Handbills, and Transparencies for Fixing on Windows, free on application.

BEST QUALITY TOILET SOAPS.

TIDMAN'S SALICYLIC TOILET SOAP.

Tablets—retail, 4d., 6d., and 1/- each.

Packed 3 in a Box. Trade prices, 7/6, 10/6, 20/- per dozen Boxes.

GLYCERINE & CUCUMBER SOAP.

COLD CREAM & GLYCERINE SOAP.

OATMEAL & COLD CREAM SOAP.

CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP.

COAL TAR TOILET SOAP.

FULLERS' EARTH SOAP.

WHITE ROSE & CUCUMBER SOAP.

&c., &c., &c.

The above are packed in handsome Counter Cases of 1 dozen. Price 18/- per gross, leaving a good margin of profit to the retailer.

All Soaps of Tidman & Son's manufacture are guaranteed to be made of best materials only, and contain no adulterations whatever.

£5 orders Carriage Paid to any place in England or direct port Scotland and Ireland.
5 per cent. discount for Cash.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

TIDMAN & SON, LTD., Bushell St., LONDON, E.

Telegraphic Address—"Blueberry London."

Telephone No. 11,392.

BARRON, HARVEYS & CO.

GILTSPUR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

beg to inform their friends and the Trade generally that, having purchased the Business of

BARRON, SQUIRE & CO., BUSH LANE,

and also the various Formulæ of the Special Preparations of

JAMES BASS & SONS, HATTON GARDEN,

they are prepared to execute orders for the same, and pledge themselves to supply them in all their integrity.

Specimens of these Preparations have remained in the Museum of Kew Gardens during 28 years without deterioration

WALKER, TROKE & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
65 Bath Street, City Road,
LONDON, E.C.



SOLE MAKERS OF
**GABRIEL & TROKE'S
GELATINE CAPSULED
HORSE BALLS**

Alterative, Condition Cordial, Cough,
Diuretic, Fever, Physio, Worm, Quinine
Tonic Balls (Registered 21,291).

GELATINE-COATED DOG AND FOWL PILLS. SAMPLES FREE.

HOMOCEA

OINTMENT.

CURRENT { 1/1½ size, 9/6 per dozen.
PRICES { 2/9 „ 28/6 „

Terms Cash, less 2½% for 1 Gross lots, and 5% for 5 Gross
and upwards. No less quantity than 3 doz. supplied. When
Cheque accompanies the Order, Carriage will be Paid.

H. H. CO.

21 HAMILTON SQUARE, BIRKENHEAD

Have a reputation of Nearly
100 Years for being without
an equal as a remedy for

INDIGESTION
SICK HEADACHE,
CONSTIVENESS,
DYSPEPSIA,
BILIOUSNESS,
LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Mild in operation; perfectly safe and free from injurious
drugs. Sold in bottles retail at 1/1½, 2/9, & 11/- each.

Prepared by NORTON'S LTD, 21 Spital Square, LONDON, E.
Proprietors of "CODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS," &c.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS,

Pages 25 to 27.



THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE VACCINE LYMPH,
12 PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

DR. WARLOMONT'S CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each. Half Tubes, 1s. each. Pomade in Vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE (from healthy children only, microscopically examined and
source quoted).—Tubes two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each. Tubes one-third full, 1s. each.

Tubes two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 Tubes. Pin
Points (uncharged), 1s. per dozen. Vaccine Ejectors, 1s. 3d. each, including postage.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. P.O.O.'s (including postage, and crossed "London and Westminster Bank")
with orders, payable to

EDWARD DARKE, Secretary

BEECHAM'S PILLS

**FOR ALL BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS,
INDIGESTION, & FEMALE COMPLAINTS.**

The demand is unprecedented, and Druggists will find BEECHAM'S PILLS the most Saleable Patent Medicine in the Market.

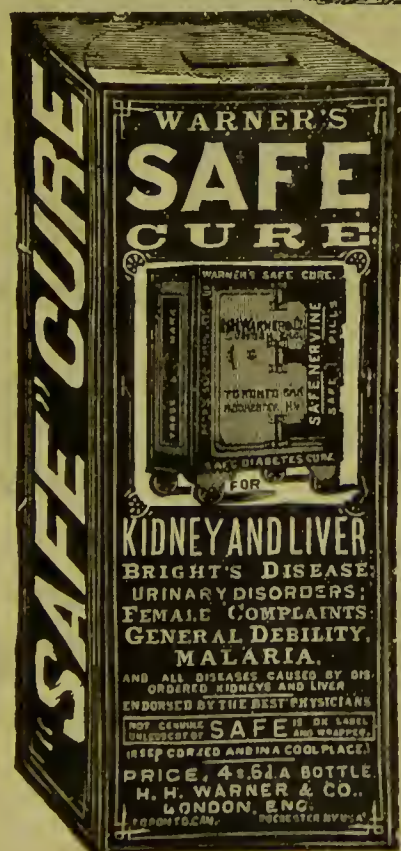
BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS

As a Remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled.

In Boxes, 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each.

BEECHAM'S TOOTH PASTE.

All Chemists, Druggists and Stores should stock this new article, which is well advertised, and is a really good speciality. It is put up in collapsible tubes, Retail Price, 1s., and can be obtained from any Wholesale House



**THE MOST
POPULAR REMEDY.**

Warner's Safe Cure and Pills.

This Company is doing more extensive advertising in England than ever before, and Chemists are safe to stock these Preparations.

On application, H. H. Warner & Co. (Limited), 86 Clerkenwell Road, E.C., will send, carriage paid, a supply of Show Cards and of their new Handbook, containing Photos of H.M. the Queen and Family, the first edition of which sold for 1d. each.



AUSTIN & CO.

Patentees and Manufacturers of FANCY CARD

ROUND, OVAL, AND SQUARE SHAPED BOXES

FOR POSTAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

ALSO PATENT BARREL PACKAGES WITH METAL ENDS, FOR DRY GOODS,
AND

Makers of best class of Violet Powder Boxes, and high-class goods of every description for Perfumery, &c.

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STEAM WORKS, 2 PRINTER'S BUILDINGS.



The most complete and central Showroom of all classes of

BOTTLES

WILL BE FOUND AT

BOTOLPH HOUSE, 10 EASTCHEAP, E.C.

Inspection and Correspondence invited by

JOHNSEN & JØRGENSEN.



GLASS BOTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Revised Price List on Application.

FEEDING BOTTLES AT LOW RATES.

Write for Prices of any kind of Bottle required to

E. YOULDON,

East London Glass Bottle Warehouse,

36, 38 & 40 GREAT GARDEN STREET, WHITECHAPEL, LONDON, E.



SURGICAL

ABSORBENT
COTTON LINTS,
FLAX LINTS,
ROLL BANDAGES,
COTTON WOOLS.



DRESSINGS.

"GAMGEE TISSUE"
(Patent Absorbent Gauze and Cotton Wool)

AND

All kinds of
ANTISEPTIC
DRESSINGS.

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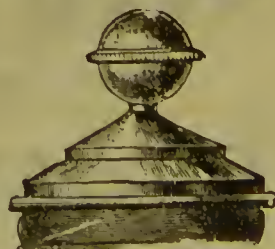
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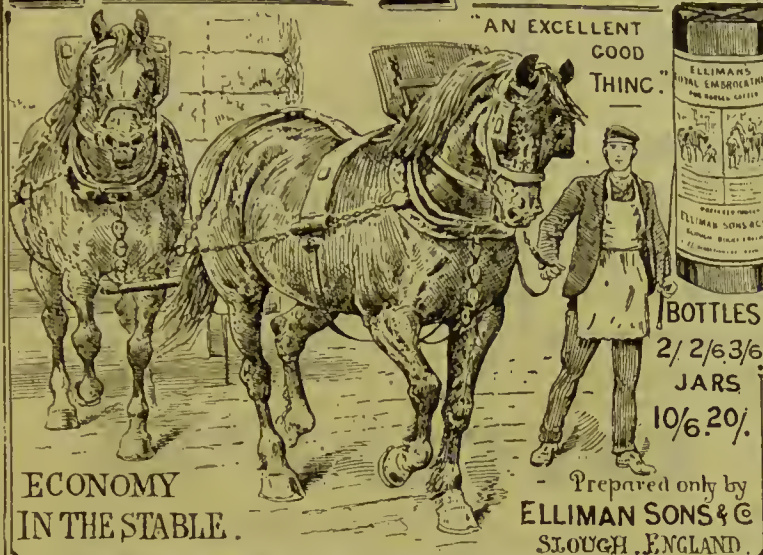
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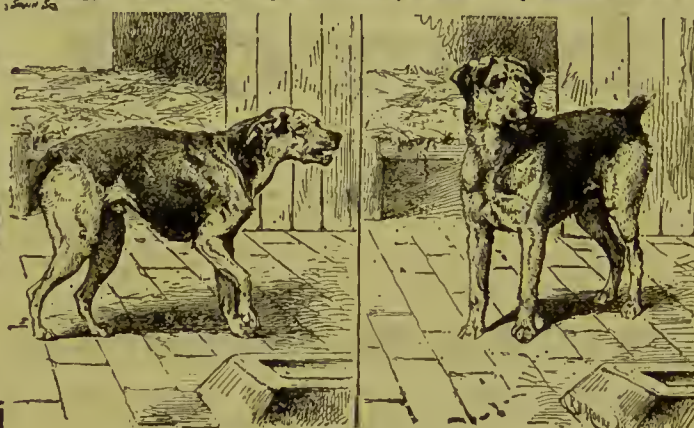
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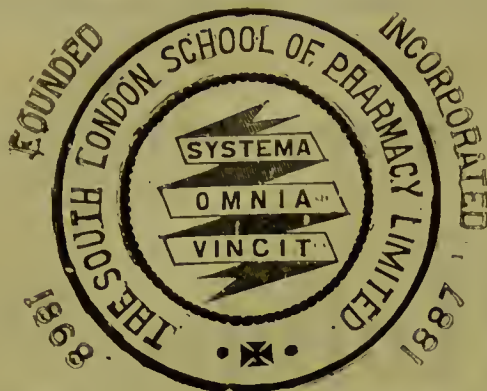
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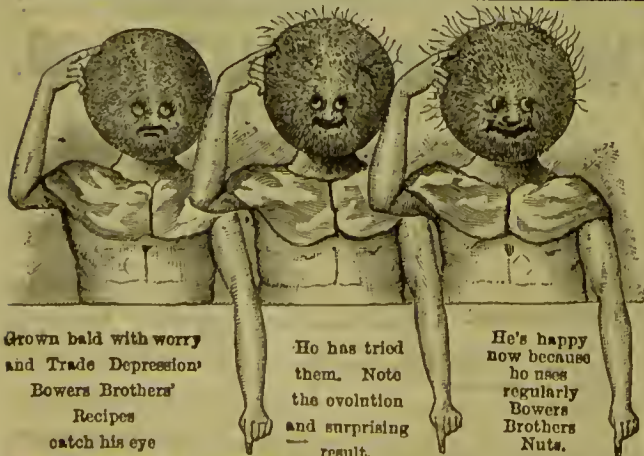
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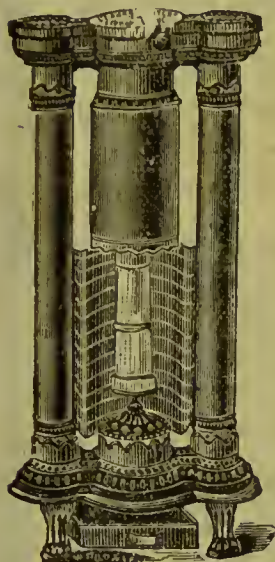
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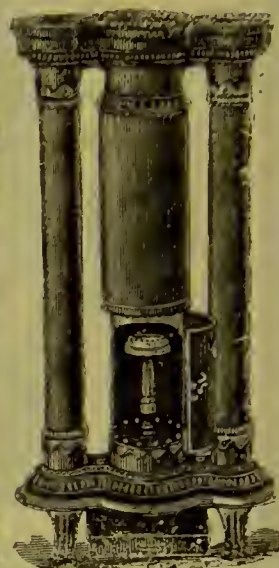
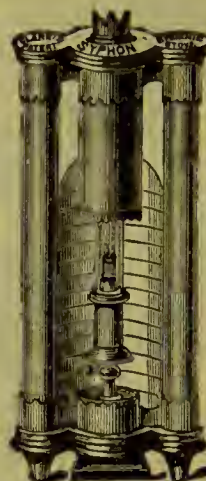
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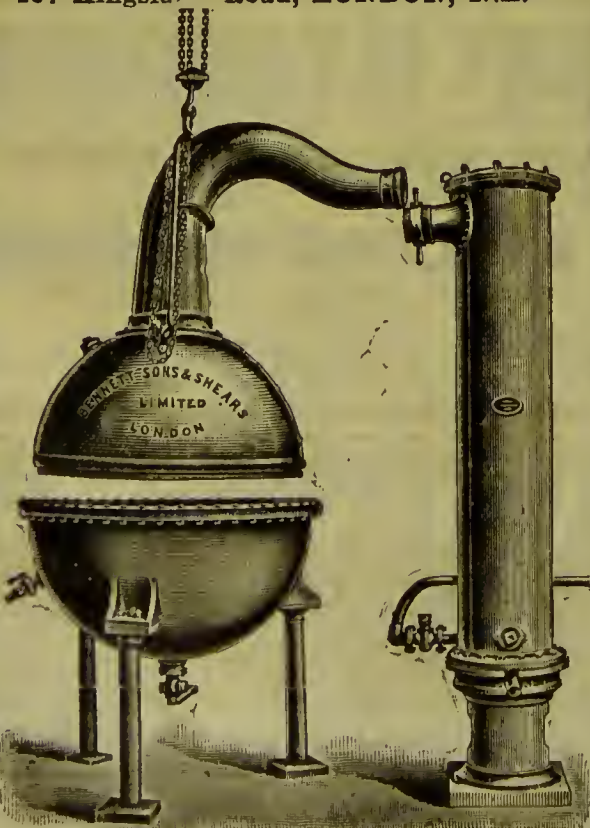
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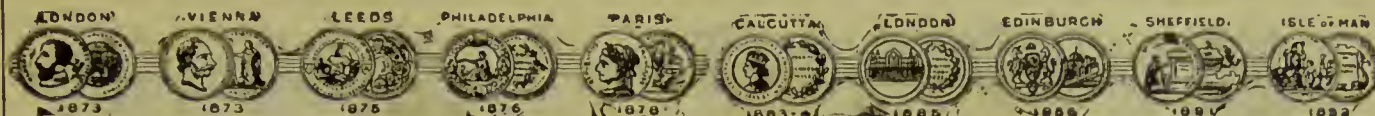
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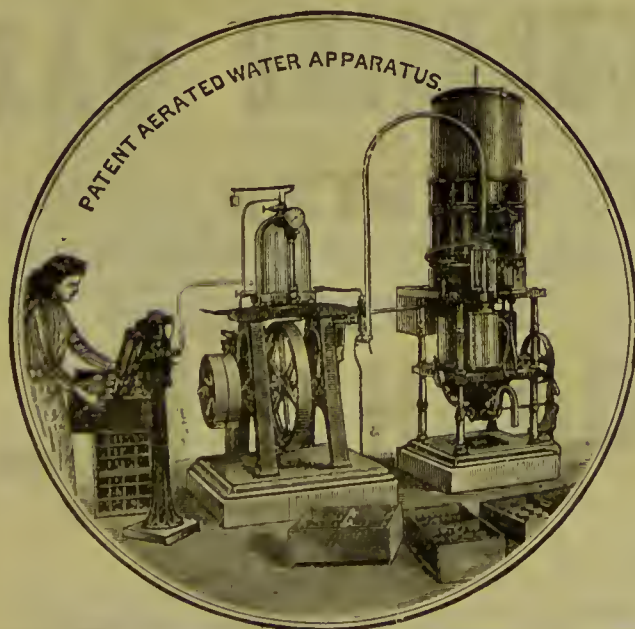


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
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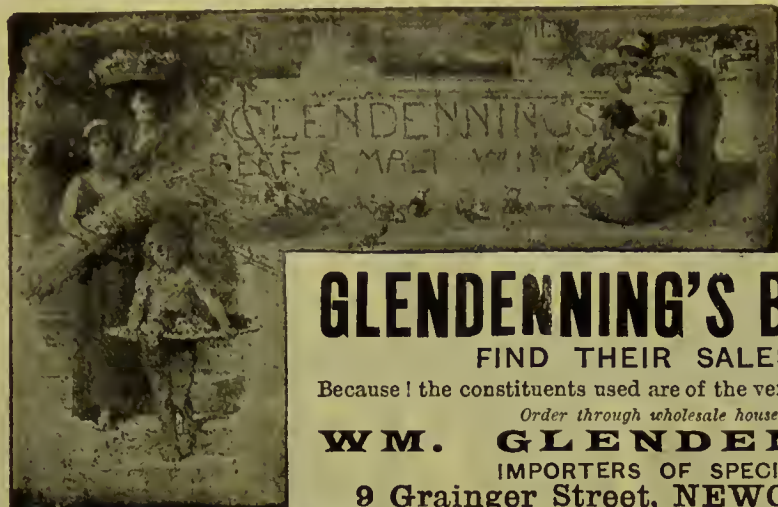
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* PENNY SEIDLITZ POWDERS		4 Pills in a box, $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards	3/9
$\frac{1}{4}$ -gross glass-top boxes at 5/6	* PENNY SOOTHERS	
PENNY LIQUID GLUE		Black Teats, fitted complete with Shield, Union, and Cord, on $\frac{1}{4}$ -gross cards at 7/-; this is a good line, and sells freely.	
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Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Owens College, Manchester (Victoria University).

December 15, 1888.

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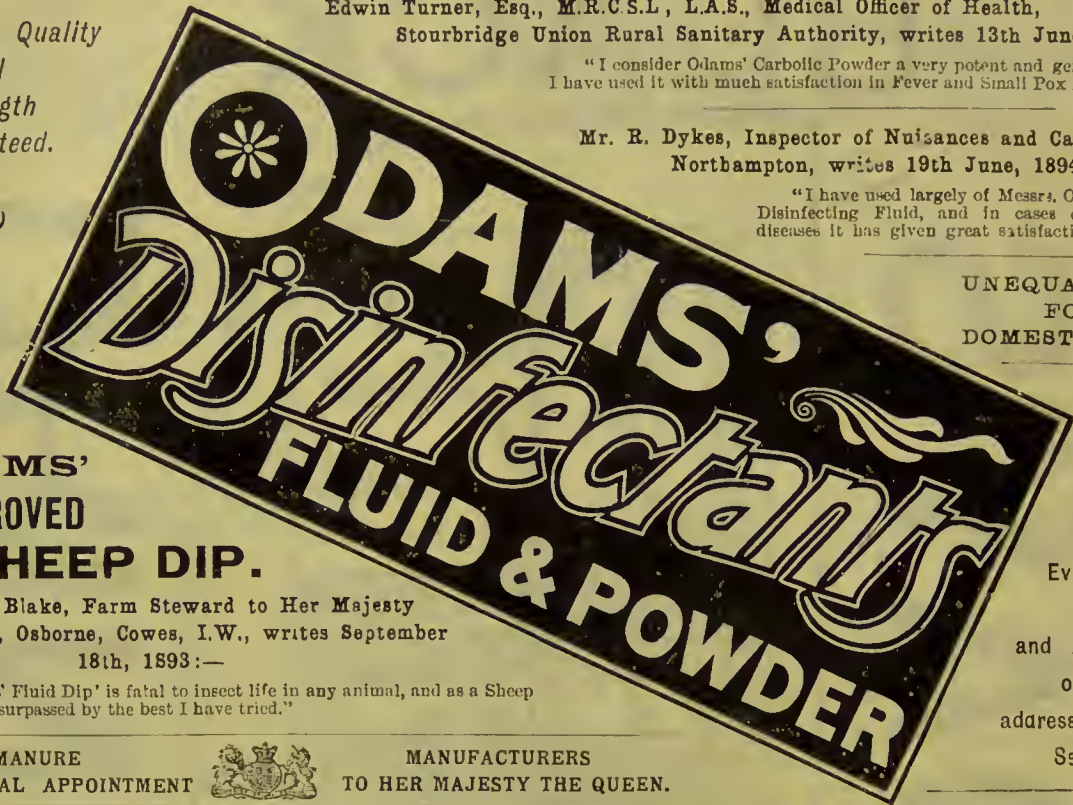
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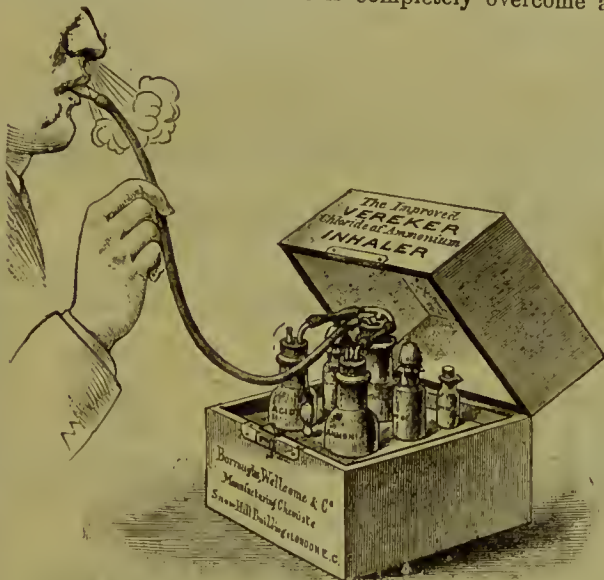
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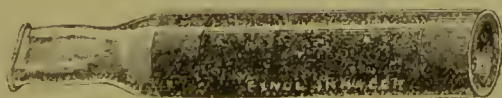


neutrality made certain. The chief advantages afforded by this Inhaler are that it is easy to put into working order, that the fumes are neutral, and that anyone can use it without trouble. The fumes it yields cause no irritation and exert a truly wonderful action upon congested mucous membrane and thick tenacious secretions. They may reach the remotest part of the respiratory mucous surfaces and are absolutely harmless.

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THE B., W. & CO. "PINOL-EUCALYPTIA" DRY INHALER.

This little instrument is of the simplest construction, and therefore not liable to get out of order. The medicament—Phenol, Pinol, "Eucalyptia," Terebene, as the case may be—is dropped in the wider end of the glass tube until the absorbent is sufficiently charged. The patient inspires through the mouthpiece, and the air drawn in as it passes through the charged medium becomes laden with the vapour



of the inhalant. The "Pinol-Eucalyptia" Dry Inhaler may be used at all times without the slightest danger in throat or chest affections. It has become remarkably popular on account of its success as a palliative in the treatment of, and even as a preventive against, asthmatic attacks. When used in connection with "Eucalyptia" it will be found of real service as a protective against malarial fevers.

Supplied to the Trade in neat cases, containing also a sufficiency of both Pinol and "Eucalyptia" for fair trial, at 14/- per dozen.

VAPOROLES.

These are elegant little silken sacks enclosing very friable glass capsules, each of which contains sufficient for one inhalation of any medicament commonly employed for the purpose. The *British Medical Journal* says: "Of these very useful Vaporoles each one is marked with a number; on reference to a list sent the prescriber can ascertain to which vaporole each number corresponds, since it is not always desirable that a patient should know what remedy is being prescribed."

Supplied to the Trade in boxes containing 12, at 24/- per dozen boxes.



POCKET MENTHOL INHALER.

This is composed of an electroplated case, within which is fitted upon supports an in-corrodible metallic tube containing a coil of absorbent paper lint, upon which the medicament (Menthol or other volatile inhalant) is dropped; the vapour may then be inhaled. The case complete may easily be carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Supplied to the Trade at 12/- per dozen.



LAWTON'S ABSORBENT COTTON.

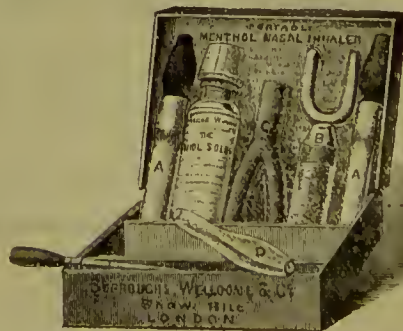
Is absolutely pure cellulose, snowy white in appearance, and free from any irritating substances. It will absorb fourteen times its own weight of water, blood, pus, &c.

Supplied to the Trade in 1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz., and 16-oz. packets, 4/6, 8/-, 12/6, and 36/- per dozen.



MENTHOL ORO-NASAL INHALER.

This little instrument is provided with both oral and nasal attachments, and consists of a forked glass tube fitted with vulcanite nozzle-pieces and an indiarubber tube with mouth-piece. The trunk is filled with absorbent pine wood, the medicament—Menthol, Pinol, or "Eucalyptia," as the case



may demand—being poured in at the wide end until the pine wood is saturated. The use of both nasal and oral pieces is amply explained in the directions on each case. The Oro-Nasal Inhaler has proved of great use for efficient inhalation in cases of Hay Fever, Rhinitis, &c.

Supplied to the Trade at 36/- per dozen.

BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.

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Snow Hill Buildings.

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Pharmacie
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BRUSSELS—
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These Cases comprise complete Hypodermic Equipments, but at the same time occupy so little bulk that the presence of one of them in the pocket is scarcely felt. Each case contains a carefully-selected syringe with two needles, a selection of Hypodermic Agents in "Tabloid" form, and a Mortar and Pestle for crushing the "Tabloids." The absolutely reliable character of Hypodermic "Tabloids," their accuracy of dosage, their physiological activity, and their freedom from irritative or acid salts, have been demonstrated countless times. For the ready and immediate preparation of solutions no method has yet been devised which offers to the medical profession the same advantages as the use of "Tabloids." The accompanying block represents the "Miniature" case, designed to hold, in addition to the syringe and needles, fifteen tubes of assorted Hypodermic "Tabloids." It measures only $3 \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches, and is the smallest and most compact case yet produced.

Price, fitted complete, 14/-

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"Francis London."



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HEARON, Analytical and
Manufacturing Chemists.
PURE DRUGS SQUIRE & CHEMICALS.
ESTABLISHED AT
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MAKERS OF

CONCENTRATED LIQUORS FOR SYRUPS.

CONCENTRATED WATERS, 1 TO 40.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS.

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EXTRACTS.

Liquid, B.P., B.P.C.,
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AND OF

EVERY CLASS OF PHARMACEUTICAL GALENICALS.

INFANTS' FOOD MALTED

In Bulk, or in Tins with plain labels.

NEUTRAL AND
CLOUDY.

SYR. HYPOPHOS. CO.

NEUTRAL AND
BRIGHT.

SOLID.
LIQUID.

EXTRACT OF MALT IN VACUO.

With Cod Liver Oil
or Hypophosphites.

38 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON.

The Chemist & Druggist

SUPPLEMENT.

Businesses Wanted
Businesses for Disposal
Premises to Let
Auction Sales

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

Partnerships
Situations Vacant
Situations Wanted
Miscellaneous

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist."

THE ADVANTAGES

Of advertising in this Supplement should be kept in mind by Transfer Agents and Valuers; by Wholesale Houses and Contract Agencies; by Pharmacists desirous of selling Businesses, or of buying them; by those who want Assistants, or who are seeking Situations. For all such it is the medium which gives the smartest results, and its unique method of circulation has secured for it a surprising popularity. Space for displayed advertisements can be obtained on application to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

MESSRS. ORRIDGE & CO., 32 LUDGATE HILL, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS,

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of SALE, PURCHASE, and VALUATION.

The business conducted by Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. has been known as a Transfer Agency since the year 1846, and is well known to all the leading firms in the Trade. VENDORS have the advantage of obtaining an opinion on value derived from extensive experience, and are in most cases enabled to avoid an infinity of trouble by making a selection from a list of applicants for purchase, with the view of submitting confidential particulars to those alone who are most likely to possess business qualifications and adequate means for investment. PURCHASERS who desire early information regarding eligible opportunities for entering business will greatly facilitate their object by describing clearly the class of connection they wish to obtain.

1.—£1,400.—LONDON, S.W.—Good-class Business, situate in main road rapidly-improving locality; returns £1,400 yearly, *first-class profits*; well-fitted shop and good stock; convenient house, on long lease; price about one year's return; must be sold on account of ill-health.

2.—£900.—LONDON, E.—Cash Business—chiefly, good middle-class; receipts last year nearly £900, increase yearly; *profits, net, about one-third*; convenient and comfortable house and well-fitted shop, on lease; about £800 required.

3.—£500.—LONDON, S.W.—Very pretty residential neighbourhood; handsome shop; good-class Dispensing and Retail; returns £500, easily extended, neighbourhood being rapidly built over; very good house, with garden; vendor will accept moderate terms from immediate purchaser.

4.—£700.—SOUTH WARK (Main Road).—Good-class Ready-money Business; returns about £700, increasing; *profits, net, nearly half*; good Proprietaries are included; the position admits of considerable extension of business, which is chiefly conducted by an assistant; about £600 required.

5.—£900.—LONDON, N.W.—Dispensing and Retail Business; cash returns last year £900; well-fitted shop and good stock; house contains 6 rooms and offices, with garden; price £800.

6.—£1,000.—LONDON, N.W.—Valuation of stock and fixtures only; old-established Business, has been neglected; returns last year about £1,000; the shop is well fitted and stocked, good-sized house; no reasonable offer will be refused.

7.—£350.—LONDON, S.E.—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns between £7 and £8 per week; *all profitable*; well-fitted double-fronted shop and ample stock; rent moderate; for disposal on account of failing health; price to be arranged.

8.—£1,500.—CHESHIRE.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns between £1,400 and £1,500 yearly; *net profit* nearly £600; double-fronted shop, beautifully fitted and well stocked; price to be arranged.

9.—£800.—SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns average £767 yearly; present hands about 20 years; double-fronted shop well fitted and amply stocked; convenient house, long lease; price £600.

10.—£1,900.—WALES.—Dispensing and Wine trade; established many years; returns nearly £1,900, *net profit* about £550 yearly; well-fitted shop, with good stock; convenient and commodious house, with garden; price about £1,350; the business can be increased.

11.—£950.—KENT.—Easy distance from town; good-class Retail and Dispensing; situate in an attractive locality; returns, present rate, £950 yearly; *profits about one-third*; large convenient house and well-fitted shop; full investigation permitted; price about £850; part may remain on approved security; worth attention.

12.—£3,000.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Dispensing and Agricultural Business; established many years; returns between £2,500 and £3,000, *with very good profits*; includes some good Proprietaries; convenient house and well-fitted shop; valuation, about £1,800 required.

13.—£300.—OXFORDSHIRE.—Death Vacancy.—Small Retail and Dispensing Business, with Post Office; returns a little over £300, easily increased; shop in good order, recently decorated; price about £250; must be sold.

14.—£700.—KENT.—Dispensing and Agricultural Business, held by vendor 30 years; returns between £600 and £700 yearly, *with excellent profits*; handsomely-fitted shop, convenient house and garden, long lease, low rent; price to be arranged.

Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application.

N.B.—NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Other Businesses, Town and Country. Particulars free on application. Personal applicants receive Messrs. O. & Co.'s direct attention and advice, where required, free.

TERMS FOR VALUATION ON APPLICATION. APPOINTMENTS BY POST OR WIRE HAVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. Messrs. ORRIDGE & Co. invite communications from COLONIAL and FOREIGN firms where business of a confidential nature requires the especial attention of a London Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO. have a large number of Businesses for Sale, suitable for Gentlemen with Small Capital, from £200 to £500.

ORRIDGE & CO., 32 Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.

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Valuer, 60 St. Stephen's Road, LEICESTER.

References to principal London and Provincial Wholesale Houses, also to numerous clients throughout the United Kingdom.

BUSINESSES THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED FOR BUYERS. 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. NO CHARGE TO BUYERS.

STOCKTAKING UNNECESSARY.—Stocktaking is always dreaded by Chemists, and with a competent Valuer is not necessary.

F. J. BRETT is prepared to estimate or to value entire stocks as they stand with little or no inconvenience to ordinary business, and has repeatedly done so with entire satisfaction to those adopting this mode.

STOCKS AND FIXTURES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

MIDLANDS.—Surgeon's Wholesale; returns £750; stock, &c., about £500.—**YORKS.**—£800 returns; fine position; large town; handsomely-fitted shop; very suitable for stores; valuation about £750.—**LONDON, N.**—£650 returns; nice district; Light Family Retail; good house; rent £40; price £425.—**SOMERSET.**—£500 returns; good-class Retail; can be much increased; fully one-half net profit; price £375.

BERDOE & CO.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS,

30 JEWRY STREET, ALDGATE, E.C.
Established 1870.

NOTICE TO VENDORS.

Having been for the past 23 years solely engaged in the Sale, Purchase, and Valuation of Chemists' Businesses, we have, as Transfer Agents and Valuers, the largest experience of any in the Trade. VENDORS placing their businesses in our hands for transfer may in all cases rely upon a speedy sale being effected without undue publicity. Terms forwarded post free on application. No sale, no charge.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

1.—**KENT (near Town).**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; handsome double-fronted shop; good 10-roomed house; returns over £1,300; price £1,200, or offer.

2.—**NEAR LONDON.**—In a good residential and market town; returns nearly £1,500; Retail and Dispensing Business; nearly £500 net profit; good house and garden; price £1,200, or offer.

3.—**SOUTH MIDLANDS.**—Old-established and well-known Business, doing a genuine trade of about £3,000 yearly; rent £40; lease; good house and garden; £150 and valuation required.

4.—**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Unopposed Light Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,300; low rent; good house; shop well fitted and stocked; price £700, or offer.

5.—**SOUTHAMPTON (near).**—Good-class Retail and Prescribing Business; returns nearly £500; rent £25; good house and garden; greenhouse; price £300; can be doubled.

6.—**LONDON (few miles out).**—Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns £1,400; large sale of Proprietary articles; very profitable; low rent; 10-roomed house and garden; price £900.

7.—**LONDON, S.E. (10 miles out).**—Retail and Prescribing Business; returns £5 week under management; low rent; good house and garden; price £200; £50 cash would be accepted.

VALUATIONS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is paid to Valuations, which are personally conducted by a member of the firm, in any part of the United Kingdom. Our terms, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Berdoe & Co., 30 Jewry Street, Aldgate, E.C.

THOMAS TOMLINSON & SON

Chemists' Consultants, Transfer Agents, and Valuers,

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Forty-four years' experience, during which period they have transferred, valued, or arbitrated over 1,000 Businesses.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Thomas Tomlinson & Son, having on their books an extensive list of gentlemen who have entrusted them with commissions to look up a good genuine Business, intending sellers can rely upon being at once, with all despatch, put into communication with bona fide buyers without publicity and the annoyance of answering "curiosity" applications. No charge made unless Sale is effected.

Businesses for disposal at Bradford, Stanford, Torquay, Worcester, Derby, Preston (2), Manchester (5), Boston, Pembroke Dock, Cleethorpes, Wakefield, Scarborough, Barnsley, Blackburn, Newton Abbot, Bury, Cheshire, Paddington, York, Croydon, Bradford (Botanical), Oldham, Liverpool (4), Accrington, Horwich, Belditch, Huddersfield, Skipton, Sheffield, Southport, Maidenhead, Essex, Bolsover, Derby, &c.; also a good Dental Practice in Yorkshire.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.
Telegraphic Address—"TOMTOM."

CROCKER & CO.

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Valuations made for Probate or Transfer, Books Audited and Balance Sheets prepared in any part of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, WEST END.—An old established Dispensing Business, with net profit of £400 a year; must sell on account of serious illness; price about one year's returns.

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HOME COUNTY.—Country Retail, with valuable agency; returns £800; price £350; nice house, with garden, at an extremely low rent.

SEASIDE (KENT).—Retail and Dispensing; returns £500; low rent; price £400; a good investment.

DEVONSHIRE.—In fashionable health resort; Dispensing Business; returns £400; low rent; price £350 or offer.

HOME COUNTIES.—Partnership, with view to succession, in good-class Family business; full particulars upon application.

SOUTH COAST.—Good-class Dispensing Business; returns £600; net profit £230; fine large house, well situated on the sea-front.

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Partnership offered in a good sound Country Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, with a view to income succeeding to the whole; returns nearly £3,000; exceptionally favourable terms are offered to a smart man.

BERKSHIRE.—Good-class Dispensing Business; net profit of £200 a year; price £500; well worth the attention of a capable pushing man.

KENT (in pleasant Market Town).—An old-established Family trade, returning about £900 yearly; net profits over £300; price £800, or offer; good house, handsome pharmacy, and pleasant situation.

MIDLANDS.—Country Retail and Dispensing Business, in pleasant market town in the Severn Valley; returns £1,200; price £1,000.

SOUTH WALES.—Good-class Dispensing Business, with Wine and Spirit trade; returns £1,800; price £1,300 or offer.

LANCASHIRE.—High-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,460; fine, handsome pharmacy and valuable stock.

LONDON, WEST END.—High-class Family trade; returns £1,250 at full prices; net profit £400; fine handsome pharmacy, well stocked, &c.; price, small premium for goodwill and valuation of stock and fixtures.

SOUTH LONDON SUBURB.—Family and Dispensing Business; returns £500; price £450.

LONDON, W.—Returns £400; net profit £200; price £385; this is a profitable Prescribing trade, well situated in busy thoroughfare.

NO CHARGE TO PURCHASERS.

Valuations a Specialty. Terms on application

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MESSRS. CROCKER & CO., 15 Walbrook, E.C., are instructed to invite offers for the Goodwill of this Business, together with the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, &c., &c. Full particulars on application to

CROCKER & CO.,

Valuers to the Board of Trade, 15 Walbrook, E.C.

LIVERPOOL.—Good Dispensing Business in new and populous neighbourhood; every investigation allowed; no reasonable offer refused. "Chemist," 52 St. Anne Street, Liverpool.

A SMALL neglected Retail at valuation; populous neighbourhood, London, W.; rent £25; kitchen, shop, and 2 rooms above. "Chemists," e/o Sanger, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford Street, W.

PRESTON, Lancashire.—Tenders are invited for a well-established Business in the main thoroughfare of the town; will be sold cheap. For full particulars apply, John C. Forrester, 18 Acresfield, Bolton.

CARDIFF.—Chemist's Business in this large and thriving town; genuine concern; good corner premises; stock and fixtures by valuation (about £500); stock new. Powell, Roach & Co., St. John's Street, Cardiff.

BRANCH Business to be Sold in the West of England; stock and fixtures at valuation only to effect a quick sale; a genuine affair. Apply to X. Y. Z., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON, W. Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing; returns over £400; profits good; handsomely fitted; good reason for selling; price £320, or valuation. Apply, 155/9, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

CENTRAL London. An old-established Business with valuable Proprietaries to be disposed of; an energetic man to conduct, if upon modern principles, would do well, meaning easy. Address, R. A., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

BRANCH Manager; qualified; aged 38; good references. Address, 67 St. John Street Road, E.C.

M. A. JAGER, Locum-tenens, Dispenser; qualified; married. "Hydrarg.," 109 Stuart Street, Luton, Beds.

ASSISTANT or Dispenser; qualified; disengaged; aged 25. Owen, Glanbeuno, Dwyran, Anglesea.

QUALIFIED Assistant (23) in good Dispensing business. "Daturine," 49 High Street, Margate.

WHOLESALE; experienced in all branches; highest references. Arnold, 13a Dufferin Street, E.C.

LOCUM; 41; disengaged September; good references. F. G. Shrimpton, 6 Grove Street, Oxford.

JUNIOR; 21; 4½ years' experience; disengaged; good reference. D. H., 8 Mark Street, Canton, Cardiff.

ASSISTANT; 23; disengaged; London experience; good Dispenser. Hellyer, Henly Cottage, Newport, I.W.

TEMPORARY Manager or Senior; qualified; disengaged. "Locum," 18 Madoc Street, Llandudno.

LOCUM, Dispenser, or temporary Assistant; aged 25; disengaged. W. T., 29 Congreve Street, Birmingham.

MANAGER; qualified; West-end and City experience; in or outdoors. L., 6 Park Road, Crouch End, N.

LOCUM-TENENS, or otherwise; Prescriber and Extractor. "Chemicus," 123 Bedford Street, Liverpool.

DISPENSER to Doctor or care of Retail; 9 years' experience; good references. "Dispenser," 49 Senrab Street, E.

LOCUM, Manager, or Assistant; qualified; middle-aged; married; trustworthily. 36 Wrexham Fechan, Wrexham.

JUNIOR; 22; excellent references; situation in good-class business; good experience. Longley, North Street Leeds.

JUNIOR, in good-class business; aged 20; height 5 ft. 10 in.; disengaged. J. Welch, 27 High Street, Worcester.

ASSISTANT; 25; tall; London experience; Minor; London preferred; disengaged. G., Station, Keighley.

MINOR (23) seeks engagement; London or first-class watering-place preferred. "Sodium," High Street, Knarborough.

ASSISTANT; 30; 12 years' experience; unqualified; first-class experience. D., 4 Ulrie Street, Camberwell, S.E.

ASSISTANT; experienced; competent Dispenser; disengaged; 24; "Statim," 66 Wellington Terrace, Market Rasen.

LOCUM or Manager; experienced Prescriber, Extractor; reliable; disengaged. "Arcano," c/o Dr. Douglas, Bury, Lancs.

JUNIOR; 19½; 4 years' experience in good Light Retail and Dispensing business. Camplon, 21 Mawson Road, Cambridge.

PILL-MAKER and Coater; 15 years' experience; good references. P. G. F., 45 Squirrels Street, Bethnal Green Road, London.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 years' experience; highest reference; height 6 feet; time for study. Harper, Brighton Street, Barrow-in-Furness.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Assistant; town or country; good experience; excellent testimonials. Duncan, Madeley, Salop.

JUNIOR (outdoors), 20, 4 years' London experience, requires situation, London; disengaged. Lewis, c/o Norman, Godalming.

QUALIFIED Assistant, 24, with West-end experience, wants situation; London preferred. Evans, Castell Llunarth, Cardiganshire.

RESPONSIBLE position as Manager or otherwise, by experienced and capable Assistant. "Chemist," Station Road, Wood Green, N.

MANAGER or Senior; outdoors; qualified; 29; permanency; high-class experience. "Minor," c/o Mr. Fox, Obemist, Great Malvern.

MANAGER; view to succession; qualified; aged 27; experienced; good Dental operator; tall. "Tolmol," 40 Liberia Road, Highbury, N.

AS Manager or Assistant; town and country experience; knowledge of Postal work; good reference. Hayton, 6 Parliament Place, Liverpool.

JUNIOR; tall; Light Retail and Dispensing; short hours; middle September; excellent references. Tinsdale, 34 Hill Rise, Richmond, S.W.

LOCUM; Major student; aged 25; West-end experience; disengaged September 8th. Breese, North West London Hospital, Kentish Town Road.

TRAVELLER, to represent Drug and Sundries in the North and Midlands; good references. "Medicus," 152 Broughton Lane, Manchester.

JUNIOR; 8 years' experience; situation in London; facilities for evening classes; good references. T. Bulman, 52 Prospect Street, Horncastle.

LABORATORY.—Pharmaceutical Chemist requires suitable opening as above; send particulars. "Pyrrol," 23 Market Street, Wellingborough.

JUNIOR; 21½; 5 ft. 8 in.; 5½ years' experience; disengaged; highest references; London preferred. "Statim," 25 Hawley Street, Margate.

ASSISTANT; 23; unqualified; good experience, West-end; outdoors; disengaged September 29th. Edwards, 141 Upper Berners Street, Leicester.

ASSISTANT; aged 33; first-class experience; with a view to purchase. "Manna," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; nearly 20; 5 years' experience; disengaged end of September; good references. Robertson, 4 Church Place, Leytonstone, N.E.

AS Assistant Analyst in works Laboratory; aged 19; small salary. Apply, J. H., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUALIFIED; aged 26; medium height; good experience; disengaged. 174/58, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM; qualified; 27; 9 years' first-class experience; highest references; London or South preferred. "University," 10 King's Road, St. Leonards.

CHEMIST; qualified; smart, active; good experience; disengaged October. "Sol," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANCHESTER or London.—Junior; 21; tall; first-class experience and references. Barritt, Uptonville, Church Street, Newton Heath, Manchester.

AS Locum or Permanency; 24; 5 ft. 10 in.; good experience; London or provinces; disengaged shortly. "Antipyrin," 14 St. Julian's Road, Kilburn.

PART-TIME; qualified; 8 years' experience; 23; W. district preferred; free mornings and 4 evenings per week. Birde, 85 Ebury Street, S.W.

SITUATION in London, in good locality; accustomed to highest-class Dispensing; 23; good references; unqualified. N., 25 Fan Street, Kingsbridge.

CHEMIST; good Analyst; highest references; wants suitable engagement. "Ad. Dr.," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR; in or outdoors; 3½ years' experience; excellent references; London or Edinburgh; disengaged. J. T. Howden, White House Farm, Mount Vale, York.

CLERK (female) desires situation; 8 years in Wholesale and Retail Druggists' business; good references. S. M., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

PERMANENCY required as Manager; qualified; married; first-class West-end experience; 12 years in present situation as Manager. S. H., 42 Priory Park Road, Kilburn, N.W.

DISPENSER to Surgeon or Hospital in London; aged 23; experience 4 years; 4 nights a week required for study. C. H., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

DENTAL Surgeon would be glad to make arrangements with a few Chemists to visit their establishments at fixed times, for a mutual advantage. Apply, J. M., 101 Brockley Road, S.E.

AS Manager; Chemist and Druggist, giving up business; aged 32; married; good experience; knowledge of Homoeopathy; disengaged October 1st. R. Troughton, 79 Northgate, Wakefield.

IMPORTANT to Chemists.—Advertiser, who has a few hours to spare daily, is willing to assist Chemists at a reasonable rate. Apply. "Drugs," 14 Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road, London.

DRUGGISTS, &c.—As Traveller, or other capacity; 12 years' experience; sound connection; good Pharmacist; testifier. Address, 62/87, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS OPEN—Cont.

WANTED, an Assistant (outdoors), for Light Retail and Surgeon's Dispensing. Apply, personally, before 2 or after 6, 311 Commercial Road, E.

WANTED, qualified Assistant; hours 8 to 8, Saturdays 10; no Sunday work; pleasant country town. Particulars to B., 55 Market Place, Olney.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, unmarried, at once; good references required; personal interview preferred. Charles H. Panting, 113 Burdett Road, E.

WANTED, Junior Assistant or Improver, with knowledge of Postal work and Telegraphy; comfortable home. Stevenson, Chemist, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

PILL-COATER.—Wanted a man well up in Pearl Pill-coating. Address, with full particulars, wages, &c. F. Brown, Chemist, Park Street, Lincoln.

WANTED, Junior Assistant; indoors. Apply, with usual particulars, enclosing photo if convenient, Moore & Co., Chemists, Commercial W, Pemhroke Dock, South Wales.

CEYLON.—Qualified Chemist required at once; aged about 23; good Dispenser. Send particulars of experience, stating age and height, to Mr. Neil Campbell, Hampton, Middlesex.

AN Assistant wanted, about 23; outdoors; must have good references; one used to store business; personal application preferred. Apply, Brooks' Drug Stores, Broadway, Deptford, S.E.

JUNIOR Assistant; indoors; about 22 years of age; accustomed to good-class Country business. Apply, stating age, height, salary required, and references, to M. Laxon, Market Place, Faversham.

WEYMOUTH.—By the end of September, Assistant, aged 22 to 26; must be a quick and accurate Dispenser, and accustomed to a good class of business. J. Eyles (late Groves), Weymouth.

WANTED, a Junior Assistant in a Dispensing and Family Business. State age, qualification, references, salary required outdoors, and when at liberty, to W. King, 4 Market Place, Huddersfield.

WANTED immediately, qualified Manager for Village business; salary 20s. per week, indoors; permanency; comfortable home. Apply, with references, to Mrs. Langman, Haddenham, Ely.

WANTED immediately, an Assistant (qualified preferred), about 25, for General Retail and Dispensing; indoors. Apply, with reference and usual particulars, to W. Smith, High Street, Abingdon.

JUNIOR Assistant (indoors) wanted; must be good Dispenser, and used to first-class business; state age, height, experience, and reference; enclose photo, to be returned. Carr, Chemist, Newmarket.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted; outdoors; one accustomed to local travelling, and acquainted with agricultural business preferred. Send photo and particulars to Cooper Bros., Chemists, Cokermonth.

WANTED, Ledger Clerk; must be accustomed to the Wholesale Drug and Patent-medicine trade. State salary required and references to 117/42, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

JUNIOR wanted, immediately; indoors; must be active and obliging; time for study; not under 20 years. Apply, enclosing c.v., stating salary required, age, height, references, to W. Jacobs, Chemist, Guildford, Surrey.

MANAGER wanted immediately, for Cash Retail and Prescribing business; married, and to live on premises; good references indispensable. Apply, J. E. Mallinson, Chemist, 78 East Road, City Road, London.

WANTED, young gentleman to Manage small Retail and Prescribing business; must be steady and qualified. Address, with photo, salary expected (indoors), and full particulars, Mrs. Corbett, 138 Queen's Road, Halifax.

FIRST-CLASS opening in English Chemist's in Japan, for qualified Assistant, about 25, with really good London experience; short hours; liberal salary. Full particulars to Dukin Brothers, 87A Leadenhall Street, E.C.

DISPENSERS wanted for High-class Drug Store; must be qualified by examination. Apply, by letter, stating age, height, and full particulars, to 188/50, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, a qualified Assistant (outdoors); one well up in Dispensing, Prescribing, and Extracting. Apply, stating age and salary, with photo and last reference, to Alfred Mays, Market Place, South Shields.

WANTED, a competent, trustworthy Assistant (indoors) for General Retail and Dispensing; abstinence preferred; must have good references; a Junior also required. Address, with full particulars, J. Fawcett, Birkenhead.

WANTED, active Assistant, about 22 years; outdoors; one used to country trade; able to take charge in absence of principal; abstinence preferred. Particulars, age, reference, salary required, and photo (to be returned), to Sage, Frome.

A QUALIFIED Assistant Manager about 1st October, not under 22 years; energetic; good Prescriber, Dispenser, and Tooth Extractor; highest references indispensable; state salary required. A. Stooke, Chemist and Dentist, Milton, Sittingbourne.

TRANSVAAL. Qualified Assistant wanted for Johannesburg; 3 years' engagement; passage paid; good salary to competent man; must be healthy, steady, and reliable. Apply, stating full particulars, to R. H., c/o John Murdoch & Co., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

COMPETENT and reliable Assistant, for good-class country business; active and gentlemanly; married or single; hours short; no Sunday duty. Applicants please state names of two last employers, when disengaged, age, salary, &c., to C. B. Shaker, Launceston.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, in private laboratory, young man about 25, with experience of General Laboratory work. Apply, in first instance, by letter, stating full particulars, salary required, &c., to S., c/o Messrs. W. Charity & Sons, 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

ASSISTANT, about 20 years of age; one willing to assist with Post-office and understanding single needle will be liberally treated; time for study could be arranged; personal application preferred. Walter H. Lyon, 67 Chetwynd Road, Highgate Road, London, N.W.

WANTED, immediately, Junior, accustomed to an Agricultural and Family trade, and able to Extract Teeth; indoors only. Apply, stating age, height, and salary required, to H. O. Webb, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Buckingham. Please enclose photograph, which shall be returned.

WEST COAST.—Qualified Assistant required at once for good-class Family and Dispensing business; good address, steady, and trustworthy; active business habits; undeniable references; outdoors. Full particulars, with photo (to be returned), Tovey & Underwood, Weston-super-Mare.

SEASIDE.—Middle of September, an active and obliging Junior required for Light Retail and Dispensing Business; able to Prescribe; time for Study; send photo and state particulars and salary (indoors); applications not answered in three days respectfully declined. Jackson, Church Street Pharmacy, Blackpool.

WANTED, active Junior Assistant, outdoors, about 20, for pushing Retail business; must be quick and reliable, a good Counterman, and must thoroughly understand the sale of Photographic Requisites. Apply, stating age, height, experience, references, and salary required, enclosing carte, to L. C., c/o Raimes & Co., Micklegate, York.

WEST London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W.—Assistant Dispenser, with Minor qualifications, wanted; aged not more than 28 years; salary £80; hours 9 to 6, and until completion. Candidates must attend at 10.30 A.M., Monday, September 10th, and produce copies of three most recent testimonials. R. J. Gilbert, Secretary Superintendent.

A GENTLEMANLY Assistant; indoors; about September 24; accustomed to Dispensing, Prescribing, Extracting, and usual Country Retail; must be thoroughly trustworthy; 1 only kept; good references indispensable: state age, height, salary required, and usual particulars, with recent photo (to be returned). Apply, A. Worts, Chemist, Harwich, Essex.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words; 6d. for every 8 words beyond.

AS Assistant; aged 30; tall; trustworthy. "Zero," 26 Church Street, Basingstoke.

LOCUM-TENENS or Branch; permanency. "Chemist," 32 Laurel Grove, Penge.

AS Chemist's Clerk in select business. Write, "Seribo," c/o Oldham, Chemist, Wisbech.

EVENING engagement; outdoors; 21; quick Dispenser. W., 19 Keppel Street, W.C.

IMPROVER; 16; 2 years' experience; good address; tall. Blackman, Chemist, Finchley, N.

JUNIOR; tall; good experience; references; outdoors. A. S., 1 Frank Place, North Shields.

JUNIOR; 204; 5 ft. 10 in.; first-class Dispensing experience. Conway, 675 Holloway Road, N.

£2 weekly and return fare; just disengaged. "Loem," 94 Goodwood Road, Southsea.

DISPENSER (urgeon's); aged 27; disengaged; unqualified. "Rhel," 68 Blenheim Road, Gloucester.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL—Cont

NEAR London Bridge: returns over £15 per week; cash Retail and Dispensing; profitable Agency attached; shop well-fitted; house in good repair. Price and particulars from Wm. Ferguson, Valuer, 32 Claremont Square, London, N.

SURREY (charming locality).—Family Dispensing and General Retail; established 50 years; with Post-office and Branch Business within half-mile; unopposed; full prices; a fair price required. Particulars, apply, letters, "Suburban," c/o Barnard, 12 Foxberry Road, Brookley, S.E.

20.—Immediate purchaser for Stock, Goodwill, Fixtures, &c., of Business, S.E. London suburb; Dentistry opening; dishd 34 years; long garden, 6 rooms; returns now £150, can be eased; rent £36. "Physic," Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, Oxford St., London. No agents.

BIRMINGHAM.—Old-established Chemist and Dentist's Business for disposal; present occupier 25 years; suitable for large business stores; suburbs of Edgbaston; present takings £650, which can be greatly increased. Address, "Dentist," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

ELEVEN miles out; returns £1,000; rent £50, let off £35, without hindrance to domestic accommodation; several good Proprietaries, one clearing a profit of £60 per annum, and another £25; satisfactory reasons; very little opposition; price about £900. "Alpha," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£220.—General and Light Retail, in growing suburb, West London; returns £338; lately and now under manager, owing to illness of principal; main road; rent £44, one-third let off; well stocked, fixtures alone to replace estimated at £200; every inspection invited. "Rhei," 3 Victor Parade, College Park, W.

£250.—Hampshire.—Unopposed Retail and Prescribing Business situated in a village; returns £7 weekly, full prices; very profitable trade; rent £25, good house and garden; vendor's own property; strict investigation allowed. For further particulars apply, "Rhei," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

£300.—Death vacancy; suburb of London; under management last 2 years; returns (1893) £643 in Retail and Prescribing; net profit £240 after paying rent, taxes, gas, and boy; corner double-fronted shop; good house; rent £50 on lease; only £300 required. "Widow," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

SOUTH COAST.—A profitable easily-managed Dispensing, Prescribing, and Retail Business, in fast-growing suburb of fashionable watering-place, verging on lovely and populous country neighbourhood; present bands 18 years; net profits over £300 per annum; capital opening for Dentistry; convenient house, in good repair; price £550. "Philip," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

WANTED, a genuine good-class Business, in London, or within 100 miles, returning about £1,000 to £1,200; cash at command. Address, in strictest confidence, with full particulars, T. W. C., Richmond Cottage, Summerhill Road, West Green, Middlesex.

ADVERTISER is open to purchase a sound, reliable Retail and Prescribing Business in the country, returning £500 to £800; a fair price paid for genuine concern; offers, containing full particulars, received in strict confidence. Address, J. E., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

WANTED, a genuine good-class Business, in London or suburbs, returning about £1,000, or smaller would be entertained if in good neighbourhood; cash ready. Address, in strictest confidence, with full particulars, to "Pharmacist," Banbury House, 33 Langham Road, West Green, London, N.

TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SPLENDID opening for Chemist and Druggist; large commodious premises, and most prominent position in North London; portion or whole of premises can be had; good opening for Dentist's practice in connection. Address, Edmondson, Broadway, Highbury Park, N.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. To Let, a splendidly situated, double-fronted shop and house, and in one of the finest blocks in Kingston; good neighbourhood, main road, 3 minutes from station; good opportunity for Chemists. Apply to A. C., 78 Richmond Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

AN experienced Pharmacist is open to negotiate privately for a good-class Dispensing and Retail Business, returning about £1,500, and situated in a healthy locality; or Partnership in a larger concern, with Wholesale connection. Address, F. L. C., c/o Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., Giltspur Street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

FOR SALE.—Ebonised glass wall-case, 7 ft. 10 in. long, 8 ft. high; depth, lower half, 16 in.; upper half, 11 in.; £10; also mahogany wall-cases, B., 315 Regent-Street, W.

FOR SALE.—A mahogany counter, 10 ft. long, with a dispensing-screen, mirror in centre, 33 x 32, with 2 showcases, 28 x 24; also a marble slab, in splendid condition, in fact, quite new, with ornamental top, cost £12, will sell for £8. Address, 29 Mill Street, Kidderminster.

FOR immediate disposal, complete fittings for a good-sized chemist's shop, consisting of front and dispensing mahogany counters, shelves, two nests of mahogany-faced oak drawers with glass knobs, 300 shop-rounds, jars, four carboys, wall-case, mineral-water table. T., 103 Southwark Street, Borough, S.E.

FOR SALE.—Goodwill of a recently established, but rapidly increasing Business as a Druggist, Drysalter, Seedsman, &c., in the thriving market town of Knighton; a long tunnel in connection with the Birmingham Water Scheme opens close to the town; excellent opportunity for qualified man who could combine Chemist's business; stock at valuation. Full particulars on application to Mr. R. E. Moseley, Solicitor, Knighton.

FOR Sale, 12 dozen gold-labelled shop-rounds, £6 8s.; tooth-brush case, bent front, 25s.; sloping plate-glass case, 36 by 18 inches, 35s.; 12 best pink jars, gold-labelled, 54s.; very good dispensing screen, 6 feet long, with mirror centre, £5 10s.; 12-foot range pine drawers, stained mahogany and French-polished, gold labels and glass knobs, £6 10s.; 12-foot range ditto, bevelled plate-glass labels and knobs, £10; 4 4-gallon pear-shape carboys, 11s. each; 2 6-gallon ditto, 14s. each; 2 8-gallon ditto, 17s. 6d. each. R. Tomlinson & Sons, Medical Fitters, Bond Street, Birmingham.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

IMMEDIATELY, a good-disposed, well-educated Youth as an Apprentice, where he would have unusual advantages to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, together with a comfortable home; time for study and recreation allowed; moderate premium required. Apply, Curtis & Co., Dispensing, Agricultural, and Manufacturing Chemists, Apothecaries' Hall, Gloucester. Established over 100 years.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

DISPENSING Assistant; also Apprentice or Improver. Gibbs & Gurnell, Ryde.

IMMEDIATELY, competent Assistant, 24 to 30; also Junior, 21 to 23. Windle, 452 Edgware Road.

JUNIOR; accustomed to high-class Dispensing business. State full particulars, F. March, Westgate-on-Sea.

JUNIOR, for Branch; indoors; accustomed to Dispensing. County Drug Stores, Leamington.

MANAGER (indoors), about September 20. Apply, by letter, to "Northwest," 310 Euston Road, N.W.

JESSE WILLIAMS & CO., Chemists, Park Hall Buildings, Cardiff, require immediately a smart Junior; outdoors.

WANTED, reliable Junior Assistant. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to "Manager," 38 Parson's Green, Fulham, S.W.

WANTED, good Junior Assistant, Family, Agricultural Retail Trade; outdoors. 118/8, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

LOCUM TENENS; qualified; from September 10th, for two weeks. State terms to Moody & Cutters, Pharmacists, 30 Church Street, Camberwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Cont.

JUNIOR; 21; 5 ft. 8 in.; good references. E. N., 9 The Parade, Lower Sydenham, S.E.

ASSISTANT; 64 years' experience; disengaged. Moore, 1 Gowan Avenue, Munster Road, Fulham.

WHOLESALE; Wet Counter; experienced; good references. Downes, 27 Murel Street, Caledonian Road, N.

ASSISTANT; aged 27; three years' West End experience; speaks French. "Coca," 40 Osamburgh Street, N.W.

TEMPORARY or permanent; 8 years' experience; speaks French fluently; disengaged. 40 Antill Road, Tottenham.

LOCUM-TENENS; qualified; long experience; highest references; disengaged. "Chemist," 8 Church Street, Salisbury.

PILL-MAKING and Coating; situation required; 12 years' practical experience. J. S., 68 Clarendon Park Road, Leicester.

DISPENSER; qualified; 23; outdoors preferred. "Menthol," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AS Branch Manager to Chemist or Surgeon's Retail; unqualified; excellent reference. N., 25 Amwell Street, London, W.C.

ITALY or South France; season engagement desired by qualified English Assistant; 25; first-class experience. 66 Lowth Road, Camberwell.

ASSISTANT, accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; aged 23; height 5 ft. 9 in.; indoors. S. Q. N., 238 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

WHOLESALE, town preferred, as Wet, Dry, or Export Counterman; 6 years last situation; experienced; good references; disengaged. "Alpha," 41 Richmond Terrace, Clapham Road.

ENERGETIC Assistant; aged 34; Prescriber, Extractor, and Dispenser; married; unqualified; 3 years last engagement. H., Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER or Part-time; 11 years' experience; aged 29; highest references; qualified; married, no family; good Extractor, understands Photography. "Acer," 21 Upper Street, Islington, London, N.

LOCUM-TENENS and Temporary Manager; country preferred; qualified; experienced; steady and reliable; highest references; disengaged September 3. "Extractor," 23 Florence Road, London, S.E.

G. CROOK, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southport, recommends his apprentice, aged 20, for a Part-time situation in London; Bloomsbury district preferred; 3 or 4 hours daily required to attend lectures.

WHOLESALE; Dry; energetic young man; 25; 10 years' experience with first-class firm; can wrap and mark thoroughly. Address, "Reliable," Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

MANAGER (39), qualified, for Widow Lady or Branch; good experience; Prescriber; Dispenser; town or country; references will bear investigation. Address, "Minor," c/o M. Wheatley, 81 Wells Street, Oxford Street, W.

A Trustworthy Assistant seeks engagement as Senior or Manager in a high-class Dispensing business; out doors; 30; abstainer; 13 years' first-class experience. 174/50, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon St., E.C.

YOUNG Lady, of business habits, good appearance and address, seek situation; used to Fancy Goods and Proprietary Articles; good calico-woman; used to high-class pushing trade; good references; aged 22; disengaged. Apply, "Tabloids," 88 Redesdale Street, S.W.

MANAGER (qualified); life abstainer; capable of restoring the most neglected business; good address; practical Prescriber, good Salesman; take well with all classes; salary small and progressive. "Chemist," 1 Mayfair Villas, Mansell Road, Acton, W. London.

SUCCESSION.—Managership, with view to succession gradually, in good-class Dispensing and Retail business; married; aged 23; live on premises; would invest small amount; good experience also in managing and buying. Underwood, Chemist, Newcomen Street, Redcar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

FOR Sale, immediately, 12 ft. solid mahogany-fronted counter, the back full of drawers, 70s.; 12 ft. range mahogany drawers with shelving and lockers complete, £7 10s.; massive mahogany wall-case, with plate-glass doors, 8 ft. long, £10; 5 ft. mahogany dispensing-screen, 70s.; one ditto, high-class, £5; 6 ft. bent-glass counter-case, £4 10s.; all equal to new; also the complete fittings of high-class shops; experienced fitters sent to all parts of the country; send for testimonials. Edwards & Co., 166 Whitechapel, Liverpool.

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THE CHEMISTS' & DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1895.

This work will shortly be in preparation, and from the nature of the Special Treatise and carefully-compiled Index which will be embodied in it we may predict that it will be as popular and useful as any of its predecessors.

For space and positions early application should be addressed to
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